THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,397—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th July	EGYPT	8000	INDIA	8020
12th "	PERSIA	8000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	7000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	SALSETTE	6000		
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PARSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

9th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	8619		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500		
9th "	EGYPT	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th "	MARMORA	10500		
13th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	ARABIA	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea...	Rs. 548 or Rs. 657	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Glasgow	6529	...	...	31 July.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7513	22 July	11 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	21 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	18 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7310	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	23 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7310	16 Dec.	3 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7513	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5511	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7310	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

* 1914.—Additional steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1041	489	812
" Liverpool.	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares for deck Indian Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Sites and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following size;—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra ...	1795	Thurs. 27th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Lioga ...	2185	Fri. 28th July	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1605 tons, on Thursday, 27th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing Pasni, Gwadar, Charbar about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Jack, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pandua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durbac.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3331 tons, to sail on or about 29th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay

27th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste ...	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber ...	5123	A. Forosti	1st Sep. "
Africa ...	4720	E. Saborich	1st Octr "
Bohemia ...	4294	G. Gilhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	26th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 585*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about.
Austria	G. Baicich	7583	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened to approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 11. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Bankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... $ 1,400,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNNAN

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the amount secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods as to be arranged term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the other Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR.

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S. SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs.	1-2 per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... "	2-8 "
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON		" ... Re.	1-0 "
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE		" ... "	1-0 "
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR		" .. "	1-0 "
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins		each ... "	1-0
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs.	3-0

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

AGENTS FOR INDIA—TREASURER AND CO., 17B, BOMBAY, BECULLA and POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ITAURA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 27th current, and will discharge in Dock.

2 Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3 The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, dated 25th July, 1911.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1911, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALLAN WILLIAMS, Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1911.

ORDER V. RULE 20 OF C. P. C.
SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.
Suit No. 30 of 1911.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSIF OF PARTABGARH.

JAGDISH SINGH, son of CHOWHARJA SINGH, Caste Sombansi of Sarai Murar Singh, Pargana and District Partabgarh .....Plaintiff

Vs.

(1) MUSTT. SAUNKALI, widow of HANWANT SINGH, (2) MOBAL SINGH alias MOHAN SINGH, of the above place .....Defendant.

To MOBAL SINGH alias MOHAN SINGH, dwelling at Vangaon, Tahsil Chochan, District Bombay.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for declaration that the mortgage deed, dated 7th August, 1910 executed by defendant 1 in favour of defendant 2 is null and void as against Plaintiffs after the death of defendant 1 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on the 16th day of August, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 13th day of July 1911.

By Order,
MOHAMMED HASAN, Munsarim.

NOTE.—If written statement's are required, say—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the.....day of.....

Fill in "copy of the plaint" or "concise statement of the nature of the claim," as the case may be—Vide sections 58 and 65, Code of Civil Procedure.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Munsif Partabgarh, from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI DHANJIBHOY PATAK has contracted TO SELL, the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore having or claiming to have any right, title or interest therein either by way of inheritance bequest, sale, mortgage, lease, charge, gift, or otherwise howsoever are, hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure admeasuring 131 sq. yds. or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2399, Collector's New No. 9448, Old Survey No. 9, and New Survey Nos. 5659, and with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 66 now under C Ward No. 7453 Street No. 320, all which premises are situate on the West side of Duncan Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bound'd on or towards the East by Duncan Road, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Dadabhoy, and on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Jamasji.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1911.

ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Purchasers Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR AND RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1ST NOVEMBER.

Bombay (Colaba) ..Dep. 22·0
Delhi .....Arr. 6·45

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run when required, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A special fast Express Goods Service will run daily for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
"EXCELSIOR" NOVELTY THEATRE
MANAGEMENT:—D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
From the FOLLIES' EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Mr. HENRY DALLAS will present
THE FOLLIES
FROM
THE APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON,
by arrangement with
H. G. PELISSIER
in their Celebrated Entertainment, comprising
VAUDEVILLES, BURLESQUES
AND
PELISSIER'S POTTED PLAYS.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, July 27th
PELISSIER'S CHEFD'OEUVRE,
"EVERYBODY'S BENEFIT."
Prices—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

BOXING, BOXING, BOXING.

WONDERLAND
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, TARDEO
3RD AUGUST 3RD
SPECIAL GRAND SPORTING NIGHT,
UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF.
The Hon'ble Justice BEAMAN, the Hon'ble Justic RUSSEL and Lt.-Colonel H. R. VAUGHAN, Commanding the Royal Warwickshire Regt., Colaba
AND
All the Sporting-elite of Bombay and District.
Middle Weight Championship of Bombay.
Mr. MELVILLE vs. Mr. BAKER,
15 ROUNDS.
FOR A PURSE OF Rs. 500.
SPECIAL 10 ROUND,
Contest: between two other well known middle weight Boxers.
Other well known ringmen will appear, viz:—MAJOR POOLE GILDER, GARRIOCK and HASTINGS.
Rs. 1,000 IN PURSES.
Will be presented by
MR. BALLIWALLA
WRESTLING!
WRESTLING!!
WRESTLING!!!
By two well known exponents of the Art.
Plan and Prices of Reserved Seats at McALPIN & CO., Fort.
BOXING.
To commence at 9-30 P.M., (S. T.) Sharp.
PRICES:—
Stage Seats Rs. 10.
Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle special positions Rs. 5.
Other seats Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to seats of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 only.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT.
TWO PICTURE SHOWS.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 P. M.
OUR STAR ATTRACTIONS.
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S CLEMENCY."
A stirring tale of the American Civil War
"THE JAPANESE SCHOOL OF SAMURAI."
An insight into these famous fighting Schools in Japan
and
A host of popular pictures.
PRICES AS USUAL.
The FOLLIES will appear NIGHTLY at 9-45.
See Separate Advertisement.

SKATING RINK.
PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.
ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Re. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, at 2-30 P.M., of valuable Furniture, Empire Typewriters, Billiard Table by Thurston, etc., next to Paper Currency Office, Fort.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '83 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2631, care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000). 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Office furniture, Empty Deal wood boxes, Silk-woven Photographs, Old Tom, Gin, and Guider in Cases.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay, as Agent to the Official Assignee of Calcutta and Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. Robinson Morrison and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1911, at 2-30 p. m (S. T.) at Mahaluxmi Street, Wari Bunder, the office furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, book-shelf, two iron safes empty deal wood cases, teak wood scantlings, 2 bundles Hessian cloth, large stock of silk woven photographs, old tom, gin, and cyder in cases, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dressing and writing tables, almyrahs, cupboards, iron safes, phonographs.

Several school desks with benches, writing desks with seats, belonging to a School.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Heptulla Easoffally and others, insolvents, office table, chairs, iron safe, copying press, cupboards, clock, bench, etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second hand victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1911.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for each hire which covers the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Ooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the northern side of Bhuleshwar Road "Known as Culliandas Oart," out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of L. N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, passed in the above Suit and dated the 16th day of November 1910 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, of pension and tax tenure, with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Culliandas' Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the temple of Jivan Laiji Maharaj, on the South by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vanidas, partly by the Ambaram Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lallookhai Mody's Wady and on the West by the Temple of Dhan Shyam Laiji Chiman Laiji and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104 to 5106; 5107; 5108 to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16 and Street Nos. 191-93-95-97 99 and 201, 203 (2) 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Graigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, (CHAWL), in the Lane, opposite Dhun Mill, on the Parbhadevi Road, near Elphinstone Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sitaram Sakaram Sutar and Pandurang Abaji Khedekar, the mortgagors and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of March, 1910, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land held under a lease for 999 years containing by admeasurement 668 square yards or thereabouts, a chawl containing 50 blocks, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Parbhadevi Road, near Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-1827, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by private passage, on or towards the west by the public street leading to Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North partly by the land leased to Wathoo Bhoolaji and partly, by the lessee's ground, and on or towards the south by the land leased to Shankerrao Baikaji Sirkar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdoonji P. Pavri, Attorney for the mortgagee, at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW BICYCLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), on account of the concerned the following goods—

18 new bicycles.
12 new bicycles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Full-size Billiard Table by Thurston, Empire Typewriters, best Oil Paintings, etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank of India and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French-polished household furniture, such as single and double mirror-door almyrahs, tapestry-lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, easy and Carzon chairs, glass book cases, dressing tables, writing tables with drawers, marble topped tables and teapoys, chest of drawers, Empire typewriters, best oil paintings of different subjects by well-known artists.

Also one full-size billiard table, by Thurston, with accessories complete.

The above is on view.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, Carlisle Chambers, opposite the Watson's Annexe, and next to A. Bhicaji, Jeweller, on Apollo Bunder, valuable and neat mahogany stained and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture by Roberts and others, cottage piano, large cooking stove, etc., the property of the late Mr. William Jack, Manager. Messrs John Roberts and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. R. H. S. Isaac, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at 2 Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway, near the Church, the every valuable and handsome black and teak wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, sliding dining table, leather lined dining chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, carved sofas and chairs, one large gramaphone, one handsome English clock by Newton and Co., London, English palm stands, carved teapoys, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, brass and iron bed-steads, lamps, rich carpets, almyrahs, cup-boards, mahogany cloth presses, English chairs, one Zanzibar parrot in cage, copper utensils. One handsome powerful chestnut Australian mare, 6 years 15 hands, very fast trapper. One handsome strong light English-built rubber-tyred bicycles wheels victoria, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order. Sets of brass mounted harness, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The mare is on view at the Wellington Mews and the carriages at the stable below Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.'s Office.

BENNET & Co.

Bombay, 27th July, 1911.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. Managers.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Kiang (F. M. States)	Soochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Shaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,,	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—11, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,,	5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.
F. D. STRANACK, Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases,
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

THE SERVICES of SIX STEWARDESSES are REQUIRED, for duty on the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," "Hardinge," and "Northbrook," during the forthcoming Trooping Season. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem, with free 2nd class messing.

Free passage (2nd Class) by rail to Port of embarkation and return passage by Rail to original place of engagement, on termination of engagement.

Appointment will be on probation for one month which will be extended for a further period of five months in the case of individuals found satisfactory.

Previous experience preferable, but not indispensable, applicants must be good sailors.

Applications should be forwarded to
THE D. A. A. & Q. M. GENERAL, Bombay Brigade.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—
A. H. WHEELER AND CO., on premises.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.
A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.
INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
KING, KING & Co. Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.
N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd., Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,245,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 102,673
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,086
Assets	...	,, 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.;
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25.] [BOMBAY, July 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-16		3-16
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	84 1-11		1-8
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3- 6		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-16		1-16
Bar silver in New York ...	52 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-26 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-46		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4-86 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	7-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

* Amount paid into the Bank of England, £125,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easy, Quiet.
Futures	Barely steady.
East Indian ...	.....
Manchester	Dull and inactive.
Total sales ...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports ...	9,000
Mid-Americans ...	7-14—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·60 —02	6·63 —33	6·35 —03	6·28 —07	6·24 —·7

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·23 —07	6·23 —·8	6·25 —07	6·16 —07

New York Official noon call October 11·61 Jan. 11·57. New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·69 Jan. 11·71.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...	4,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton—	13·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·36—38	Declined on foreign selling and on bearish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·45 37	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·33—34
Futures month of Dec. ...	11 33—40
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 9-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 11-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 13-16
Good Bhownagger	d 6 7-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 6 3-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6 5-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 7-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 6 1-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6 5-16
Good Broach	d 6 29-32
F. G. Broach	d 6 25-32
Fine Broach	d 6 30-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	32 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
Wheat Red Karachi	33 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Buyers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...	.....
Do. Month—	
Buyers &c.—No Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	34 1-4
Do. Month—Aug.	
Buyers &c.—Nominal.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	46 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	48 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	71 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata.	64 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...	13 5-16

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 9 1-2—Sellers—Quieter.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	8 67 1-2—1-4
Yellow Metal	d 6—1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B.	256 1-3—7-16

ARRIVALS—

"Stuttgart," "Koeber," "Siberien," "Tonkin."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ..	15—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Quiet. More offering.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	No quotation.
Do Months of Shipments ...	
Tone—Entirely neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	12 10 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	Aug.
Tone—Market opened lower owing to raw, and closed steadier.	
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	16 5 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Higher prices asked check business.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 4 1-4—Value.
Months of Shipments	July.
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	
Do. do.	
Aug.-Nov.—11 7 1-2—Value.	
July-Oct.—11-3—Next year—Value.	
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do. do.	
Aug.-Nov.—11-9—Value.	
July-Oct.—11 4 1-4—Next year—Value.	
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	
Do. do.	
Aug.-Nov.—12 8 1-4—Value.	
July-Oct.—12-6—Next year—Value.	
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do. do.	
Aug.-Nov.—12 9 3-4—Value.	
July-Oct.—13 7 1-2—Next year—Value.	

General Tone—Better demand at firm prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Silver	16	London	Hongkong Bank
8406 Bars Silver	7,50,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	49	57,857
B B and C I Railway ...	21	23,541

a Imported on 20th July 1911.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened dull at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Here and there 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. was obtainable, but there was little business doing pending Council Bill's Allotments. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward ...	1s. 4 1-4d. Oct.
Do. do France ...	170 1-4
Do. do Marks ...	120 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...	132
Shanghai ,, ...	174 3-4
Japan ,, ...	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the Settlement and has fluctuated during the day, the tendency at the close being easier and prices having given way 1-8. A moderate business has been done. We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96 2 0
1st Settlement	...	,,	96 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	,,	95 13 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 lower for ready at 24 3-16 and 1-16 lower for forward at 24 1-4. New York was 1-8 down at 52 3-8. The market opened easier at 61 9-16 for ready bars and has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. Little business has been done, and the market is feeling the absence of rain.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 1 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24 0 6
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,,	61 7 0
,, 1st Settlement ...		,,	61 5 0
,, 2nd ,, ...		,,	61 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

A further heavy drop is advised in the Home markets, but the local market has not responded. The tone is perhaps a trifle easier, but prices are kept up owing to the absence of rain in the cotton districts. Beyond a small business in "sutta" good Broach and f. g. h. g. Bengal there is nothing doing in the market and quotations are consequently more or less nominal.

Ready cotton is easier and there is more disposition to sell, but the enquiry is poor and there is little business doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 311	Mar h,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		,, 317	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	,, 314	,,
Fine M G Shamgaon-Akola.		,, 302	,,
Fine M G Khandesh ...		,, 290	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...		,, 280	,,
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	,, 298	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 289	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 283	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 262	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	7,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·60 —·20	6·43 —·20	6·15 —·20	6·08 —·20

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·05 —·19	6·04 —·19	6·04 —·19	6·03 —·19	6·06 —·20

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet with little doing. We quote :—

Ready ,,	...	Rs. 12 6 0	B. T.
September ...	...	,, 13 2 6	R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is firm. We Quote :—

Yellow Guserat ready	...	,, 8 1 0	B. T.
Brown Satwah ready	...	,, 7 4 6	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firm. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 54 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	...	,, 60 0 0	
Black Kutni	...	,, 46 0 0	

CASTORSEED :—Tone firm, We Quote :—

Ready ...		Rs. 7 7 0	R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 22 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...		Rs. 10 1 0	B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ...		Rs. 6 11 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

White Delhi ready.	...	Rs. 4 12 0	R. T.
,, ,, Sept	...	Rs. 5 3 0	R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,805
Bank of Burma	135
Bank of India	67 1-4
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 1-2
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co., Ld. ...	1,750
David	375
Kohinoor	647 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,555
New Great Eastern	170
Standard	935

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	138
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,150
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher and Co.	520

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	33
Tapti Valley	500

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	4,576 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	13,371 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	7,147 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	7,103 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	65 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	1,577 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	1,374 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	1,106 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	2,825 ,,
Myrabollams	...	...	853 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	9,878 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	...	16,192 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	629 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	427 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	585 ,,

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 24th July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 22nd July 1911, by Council Bills.....	£ 8,464,455
Balance to be remitted from 23rd July 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 8,693,845

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Son's Liverpool friends, writes under date 4 July :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

During the past week prices have given way somewhat.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau report, published last night, gave the condition of the crop on the 25th June as 88·2 per cent. compared with 87·8 last month and 80·7 last year.

88·2 is the highest June condition on record since 1899, when the figure was 91·2

Comparing with more recent years, it most nearly approximates to 1904, when the figure was 88, and when with 3,250,000 acres less under cotton than this year, the crop reach the gigantic total of 13,500,000.

Thus, we think, it may safely be said that the latest Bureau report foreshadows a monstre crop.

It certainly does not bear out the private reports of considerable damage by drought West of the Mississippi.

The latest advices are that light rains have fallen in Texas and that more are predicted.

We see as yet no signs of trade improving. On the present basis of prices, spinners do not seem to be able to conclude fresh contracts.

English spinners are, almost to a man, amply covered for all their requirements of old crop cotton, so says our Manchester special correspondent. And, when we find that expected corners have been provided against, we also generally find that these corners do not materialize.

Some Continental spinners are, we believe, still somewhat short of the raw material. But, with Lancashire only a very moderate buyer, and with the short time and closing down movement spreading daily in America, we think the Continent should be able to find its cotton without being unduly squeezed.

The old Bulls, both here and in America, must be getting very tired of the "Sisyphus" task of continually pushing up prices only to see them fall back again, as soon as they relax their efforts. If they do not sell out altogether, we think it is very likely that they will transfer their interest into the cheaper new crop positions.

As our friends are aware, we have been hesitating for some time in our opinion. But now, with fresh confirmation of a prospective immense crop and trade indifferent to poor, we are losing confidence in the maintenance of the present level of prices.

There are moreover some extraneous factors which make us far from easy in our minds :

At home, we have to face in the immediate future the solution of our Constitutional question.

In the wider sphere of International politics there is the grave possibility of an entire re-opening of the Moroccan question.

And, finally, we have here in England recurring labour troubles more or less acute.

In conclusion, we think nothing but a lower level of prices for old crop cotton will induce spinners to increase their takings, which would then probably be followed by a revival of speculation.

As regards new crop Cotton, it is already at such a considerable discount that we prefer to say nothing definite at the moment but rather continue to watch the developments of the new crop closely.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has also shown a declining tendency.

For a few days past, and during the whole of the present week, the Bolton mills have closed down for their annual holiday, and this naturally means a restricted spot demand here.

Importers are apparently finding difficulty in disposing of their stocks, which are very much larger than they were a year ago. Yesterday and on Saturday last they eased their load somewhat by heavy tenders. We question whether this operation is a very profitable one.

Crop accounts are excellent yesterday's cabled report of the Alexandria Produce Association speaks for itself :—

"The temperature though somewhat cool in earlier days, was generally favourable to the development of the cotton plants. The crop is still about 10 days later than in 1910. At present the condition of the plants is satisfactory everywhere, the trees are looking well, and in some districts of the Southern provinces flowering has begun. Water for irrigation is sufficient. The villagers continue to be busily engaged in the destruction of cotton worm eggs, by picking off leaves. The damage caused by worms, though more numerous than in 1910, is up to now insignificant. Upper Egypt :—Fayoum : Temperature is favourable, the plants are good, in healthy condition, and well developed. Flowering is in the same state of advancement as in 1910. Water is sufficient, and there is no appearance of worms reported in that part of the country."

The next report of the Egptian Agricultural Department should therefore prove much more favourable than the last one.

The same extraneous influences which add to our uneasiness regarding the maintenance of present prices of American Cotton will naturally militate to the same extent against Egyptian cotton.

For this growth also, we are inclined to look forward to somewhat lower prices in the near future.

July :—7·69d.
October-November :—6 96d.
January-February : - 6·93 1-2d.
March-April :—6·92 1-2d.

EGYPTIAN :—

July Liverpool :—9·57-64d. Alexandria :—T. 19 4-32

November Liverpool :—9·55-64d. Alexandria :—T 19·03

MIDDLING :	1910-11	1909-10	1908-9.
Liverpool :	1911	1910	1909
Highest :	9·42d.	8·50d.	6·92d.
Lowest :	7·47d.	6·77d.	4·83d.

American (sales) 568,010 449,403 939,000

Egyptian (sales) 58,000 23,040 49,000

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th July, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	M s.
Turkey ...	25	13	50 p. m.	6	43
Teheran ...	26	1	30 p. m.	0	56
Suez	26	2	25 p. m.	0	28

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Itzyres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnanfu and Weining beyond Indian Frontier (12-7-11)

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng still interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (17-7-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m. (11-7-11.)

During interruption Zanzibar, Mombassa cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa about five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at the most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Rabat, Casablanca and especially Mogador are subject to very great delay. Telegrams for Mogador cannot be accepted except at sender's risk (18-7-11.)

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MUNN—July 15, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Major Munn, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

WILDBLOOD—July 17, at Kirsten Hall, Simla, the wife of Capt E. H. Wildblood, Leinster Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FORSYTH—SINCLAIR—June 28, at St. John's Church, Partabgarh, Oudh, by the Rev. L. R. Morton, Douglas George Forsyth, M. W. S., to Maude Alice, youngest daughter of the late William Sinclair, Asst. Engineer.

DEATHS.

DARLINGTON—July 18, at Secunderabad, from appendicitis, Lieut John St Clair Darlington, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

HALPIN—July 20, at Dehra Dun, Sheila Beryl, the infant-daughter of Mr and Mrs H W C Halpin, East Indian Railway, Delhi, aged 4 months and 10 days.

STOLKE—At Rishechot, Darjeeling, suddenly, Joachim William Stolke, of the Rishechot Estate, aged 64 years, 6 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 13m. Sunsets 7h. 17m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, two shows nightly 7 to 8, 8·30 to 9·30. "The Follies" at 9·45 p.m.

Maxim: "It is possible to pay too high a price for money."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left Aden at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m., on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of the First Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A Hindu, named Dowla Deoji, aged 35, employed in the Government Dock yard, was engaged in cutting the branches of a tree in the compound of the Dockyard on Tuesday, when he fell to the ground and was injured. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Mariegraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 28th instant, instead of on the 27th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Friday, the 28th instant.

REVIVAL OF RAMDASS SECT.—Mr. Shridhar Vishnu Pranjipe, B. A., B. L., has founded a religious convention near the town of Vardha, the object of which is to propagate the doctrine of universal brotherhood. Another gratifying feature of the society is that membership of the order is made eligible only to those who take a pledge that they will keep themselves aloof from politics. In these days when the demand for moral education and right thinking on the part of students are pressing itself upon the country, a society like the above can do much and ought to be welcomed as a happy sign of the times. The motto of the Society is that every faithful devotee should profess and practise reverence to God, Guru and the ruler of the land. For this religious colony on the hill, Mr. Pranjipe has made sufficient provision and it is very gratifying to find that branches of this Society have been opened at Poona, Akola, Nagpur and Raipur for the convenience of the resident members.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p. m. when Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were only elected members of the Society :—Mr. S. Rama Rao, Sub-Editor, Office of the "Madras Times," Mr. T. A. Gopinath Rao, M. A. Government Archeologist, Travancore, Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji, Bharda, B. A., Joint Proprietor and Principal, New High School, Bombay. The following presents were announced with thanks :—From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXVII Nos. 301 and 302. From Paris—Revue Anthropologique, No. 6, (June 1911). From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin de L'Academie Imperials des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, VI Serie Nos. 10 and 11 (1911). From Leipzig—Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft II Heft. (1911). From Washington—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution (1909). From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol XV. No. 6 (1911). From Philadelphia—The Museum Journal of the University of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, No. 1. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. VI, No. 2. The following paper was then read :—"Balis and Totems in Kanara, Part II," by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL. B. The paper will be published in the Society's Journal. A vote of thanks to Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B, who worked as the Ag. Hony. Secretary of the Society, during the absence of Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Hony, Secretary, and to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

"THE FOLLIES".

At the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, on Wednesday night "The Follies" once more entertained an enthusiastic audience. Their programme was, as usual, divided into two parts, the former made up of individual vocal items, the latter being a distinctly amusing burlesque on a pantomime. Mention has already been made in these columns of the company's vocal powers, and, on Wednesday night, the first part of the performance emphasised this fact. Miss Elsie Redfern and Miss Webber both contributed much appreciated songs. Mr. Jean Desoomes was encored for his song "Ciska Mia" as was Mr. Clifton Yates who gave "A Sergeant of the Line." Miss Cissie Harcourt explained vocaly that she "wanted somebody to love her." The humorous element was supplied by Messrs. Reggee Mountfield and Fred Daniels who both received hearty encores, while Miss Marie Mansfield plagiarised with her accustomed cleverness. The Nicotine Quartettes were as artistic in conception and setting as the Beverage Quartettes given on Monday night, and represented Duch pipes, the hookah and the cigrette. The burlesqued pantomime was an extremely amusing skit on the Christmas play as we all know it. A medley of all pantomimes it was thoroughly laughable and one could wonder how so much fun could be condensed into so short a space of time, "The Follies" will introduce a new programme to-night.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning!—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the same and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

RAILWAY DRIVER'S APPLICATION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the petition of one Harding Smith, praying that the case against him on a charge against him under the Indian Railways Act now proceeding in the Court of Captain R. A. Yule, Magistrate of Railways, Hyderabad, might be transferred to a Court where he could be tried by a jury, he having claimed to be tried as a European British subject.

Mr. Kolaskar, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchordas, appeard for the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 17th March last while working in the capacity of a driver from Shahabad to Sholapur he approached Gangapur station ignoring the signals and ran into the main line. As the case proceeded before Captain Yule, the accused claimed to be tried as European British subject. Captain Yule heard the arguments and held that he had the necessary jurisdiction and adequate powers for punishment and he proceeded to try the case and hence the present application.

Their Lordships rejected the petition.

FACTORIES' ACT PROSECUTION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the application for a revision of the order of Mr. K. B. Bhide, First Class Magistrate, East Khandesh, who convicted Mahomedali Kadarbhai and Ramchandra Bhau for an offence under the Indian Factories' Act and fined them Rs. 50 each.

Mr. Joseph Baptista appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The charge against the accused was that they neglected to furnish the return giving the days on which the factory was closed as required by the Government Departments. The prosecution had proved by the production of the return, which was found lying, instead of being dispatched, in the Factory Office, The Magistrate said that it was proved that the accused were quite indifferent in regard to the submission of the return, required under the Indian Factories' Act.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, confirmed the convictions and sentences passed by the Lower Court, and discharged the rule for revision.

POLICE COURTS.

THE GHANDHY CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the matter in which Mohanlal Purbhudas, a dealer in harmoniums, was called upon at the instance of Mr. Thakoredas Atmaram Ghandhy, Solicitor, to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the latter for causing him to be wrongfully arrested.

The complaint was that in June last, Mr. Ghandhy was present on behalf of his client, when goods were being removed from Mohanlal's shop at Kalbadevie, under the landlord's orders. Mohanlal fetched the police who, on information given by Mohanlal, arrested Mr. Ghandhy. Mr. Ghandhy was then charged before his Worship with committing theft and was acquitted. Mr. Talyarkhan alleged that Mohanlal had supplied wrongful information to the police, who would not have arrested Mr. Ghandhy, if Mohanlal had not suppressed the fact of the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Ghandhy's client. He asked for compensation for the wrongful arrest and hence the present case.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Ghandhy; while Mr. M. F. Nicholson, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Baria, pleader, appeared for Mohanlal.

On the case being called, Mr. Talyarkhan said his client had received a letter signed by Mohanlal Parbhudas and his partner Narandas Jivandas in which they had given an unreserved apology to Mr. Ghandhy. Mr. Ghandhy accepted the apology and did not wish to proceed further in the matter under the circumstances. Mr. Ghandhy on this would give an undertaking that he would not proceed against Mohanlal and Narandas in the future either civilly or criminally.

His Worship took a note accordingly.

Mr. Tayarkhan then said this concluded the first part of the inquiry. His Worship would remember that at an earlier stage of the proceeding he had complained that the police had not liberated Mr. Ghandhy, although he offered to give bail to the extent of Rs. 10,000. He asked his Worship to make an inquiry why the police had not liberated Mr. Ghandhy on bail.

His Worship said it was not in his province to do so.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted the Court had powers to make an inquiry into the matter.

His Worship said the Commissioner of Police might hold an inquiry into the matter if he liked.

Mr. Talyarkhan admitted that the disciplinary jurisdiction rested with the Commissioner but contended that as the case which his Worship had heard was a criminal one, the Court had a perfect right to inquire into circumstances, touching the facts that had transpired in the course of the hearing of that case. If they went to the Commissioner he might say that as the matter had been before the Court and it had taken no notice of it, he also could take none.

His Worship remarked that in his first order he had said something about the matter, and added that he could not say more than what he had said there.

Mr. Talyarkhan then asked the Court to take a note that he had asked his Worship to make an inquiry as regarded the conduct of the police in not releasing Mr. Ghandhy, though he offered bail to the extent of Rs. 10,000, but that his Worship was of opinion that an inquiry of this kind should be conducted not by the Court but by the Commissioner of Police.

His Worship took a note to that effect.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. A. H. S. Ason, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged Maneckji Framji Sethna, a Parsee youth, with making a false complaint to the police.

Mr. Velinker, Bar.-at-law, instructed by Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused.

Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., said at about 9 p.m. on the 4th instant, the accused and a boy named Stevens came to his bungalow, the accused was without his hat and appeared to be in a ruffled condition. The accused made an accusation against the boy having robbed him of his gold chain. Witness asked the boy about it and the latter denied the charge and made a counter charge against the accused. Witness sent them with his sepoy to Inspector Guider. At a quarter to ten the same night, witness received certain information from Mr. Guider in consequence of which witness went to the Colaba Police Station, where Mr. Guider showed him a portion of a gold chain and two five-rupee notes. In the presence of the accused Stevens referred a charge against the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said Stevens appeared to be a Bagdadi boy and he was brought to witness on a previous occasion when he was found in possession of a gold watch and gold chain and no further steps were taken in that matter as he made a certain statement. Witness had no personal knowledge of the antecedents of Stevens, but he knew that the accused belonged to a respectable family. The accused seemed to be very excited at that time.

Inspector Guider said at about 9-30 p. m. on the 4th instant, the accused and Stevens were brought to the Colaba Police Chowky by a sepoy. The accused made a complaint to him that he had been robbed on the Sea Face by the boy Stevens of his gold chain of the value of Rs. 125. Both the parties were hatless and the boy had also lost his sho

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25.] [BOMBAY, July 26.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	...	78 3-16		3-16
do. Rentes	...	94 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	94		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. securities	...	84 1-11		1-8
Bar Silver in London	...	24 3- 6		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	...	24 1-16		1-16
Bar silver in New York	...	52 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-26 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	...	20-46		1-2
do. do. New York	...	4-86 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills		9th Mar.		
do. 3 months' sight	...	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills				
do. 6 months' sight	...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	3 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	7-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-8 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 31-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
* Amount paid into the Bank of England, £125,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easy.	Quiet.
Futures	Barely	steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Dull and	inactive.
Total sales	...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports	...	9,030
Mid-Americans	...	7-14—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16	unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 60 —02	6 63 —33	6 35 —05	6 28 —07	6 24 —.7

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6 23 —07	6 23 —.8	6 25 —07	6 26 —07

New York Official noon call October 11-61 Jan. 11 57.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-69 Jan. 11-71.

NEW YORK— Sales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	1,000
Receipts at ,, Last year	...	4,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	2,000
Spot Cotton—		13·61 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·26—35		Declined on foreign selling and on bearish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·25 37		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 14 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct.	... 1·35—41
Futures month of Dec.	... 11 33—40
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 11-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 13-16
Good Bhowmagger	...	...	... d 6 7-16
Good Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 6 9-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 6 5-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 6 7-16
Good M. G. Oomras	...	...	... d 6 1-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	...	... d 6 5-16
Good Broach	...	...	... d 6 20-32
F. G. Broach	...	...	... d 6 25-32
Fine Broach	...	...	... d 6 30-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi		...33 5-8 unchgd
Do.	Months—July-Aug.	
Do.	Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
Wheat Red Karachi		...33 3-8 unchgd
Do.	Months—July-Aug.	
Do.	Name of Ports—London.—Buyers.	
Tone—Quiet.		

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs	...	.....
Do. Month—	Buyers &c.—No Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian		...34 1-4
Do. Month—Aug.	Buyers &c.—Nominal.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship		...46 unchgd
Do.	Months—July-Aug.	
Do.	Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship		48 1-4
Do.	Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do.	Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore		... 43 1-2 unchgd
Do.	Months—July-August.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.		

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship		...71 1-4—1-4
Do.	Months—July-Aug.	
Do.	Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.		
Linseed Argentine—La Plata.		...64 1-2 unchgd
Do.	Months—July-Aug.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 5-16

RUBBER—
Fara Rubber ...4 9 1-2—Sellers—Quister.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...8 67 1-2—1-4
Yellow Metal	...d 6—1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£56 1-3—7-16

ARRIVALS—
"Stampool," "Zoeber," "Siberien," "Tonkin."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F		
India (Double bags)		.. 15—Sellers.
Do.	Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.	
Tone—Firm. Quiet. More offering.		
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F		
India		...No quotation.
Do Months of Shipments	...	
Tone—Entirely neglected.		
German (Saxon 88 p.c.		...12 10 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments		...Aug.
Tone—Market opened lower owing to raw, and closed steadier.		
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F		
India		...16 5 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments		...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Higher prices asked check business.		
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay		...12 4 1-4—Value.
Months of Shipments		...July.
Tone—Firm.		

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F		
Calcutta	...	.....
Do.	do.	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—11 7 1-2—Value.	
	July-Oct.—11-3—Next year—Value.	
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	...	.....
Do.	do.	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—11-9—Value.	
	July-Oct.—11 4 1-4—Next year—Value.	
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta	...	.....
Do.	do.	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—12 8 1-4—Value.	
	July-Oct.—12-6—Next year—Value.	
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	...	.....
Do.	do.	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—12 9 3-4—Value.	
	July-Oct.—12 7 1-2—Next year—Value.	
General Tone—Better demand at firm prices.		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Silver	16	London	Hongkong Bank
8406 Bars Silver	7,50,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	49	57,857
B B and C I Railway ...	21	23,541

a Imported on 20th July 1911.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened dull at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Here and there 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. was obtainable, but there was little business doing pending Council Bill's Allotments. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...132 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...173
Shanghai ,,	...174 3-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the Settlement and has fluctuated during the day, the tendency at the close being easier and prices having given way 1-8. A moderate business has been done. We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96	2 0
1st Settlement	...	,,	96	1 0
2nd Settlement	...	,,	95	13 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 lower for ready at 24 3-16 and 1-16 lower for forward at 24 1-4. New York was 1-8 down at 52 3-8. The market opened easier at 61 9-16 for ready bars and has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. Little business has been done, and the market is feeling the absence of rain.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24	1 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	24	0 6
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,,	61	7 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,,	61	5 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,,	61	3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
A further heavy drop is advised in the Home markets, but the local market has not responded. The tone is perhaps a trifle easier, but prices are kept up owing to the absence of rain in the cotton districts. Beyond a small business in "sutta" good Broach and f. g. h. g. Bengal there is nothing doing in the market and quotations are consequently more or less nominal.
Ready cotton is easier and there is more disposition to sell, but the enquiry is poor and there is little business doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 311	Mar h.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat		,, 317	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	,, 314	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	...	,, 302	,,
Fine M G Khandesh	...	,, 290	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	...	,, 280	,,
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	,, 248	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,, 239	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	,, 233	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	,, 262	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated sales	...	7,000 bales
Total imports	...	7,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 60 —20	6 43 —20	6 15 —20	6 08 —20

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April.
6 05 —19	6 04 —19	6 04 —19	6 03 —19	6 06 —20

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet with little doing. We quote :—

Ready ,,	...	Rs.	12 6	0 B. T.
September ...	...	,,	13 2	6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is firm. We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready	...	,,	8 1	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready	...	,,	7 4	6 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firm. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	54 8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	...	,,	50 0	0
Black Kutni	...	,,	46 0	0

CASTORSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	7 7	0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	22 0	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	10 1	0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	6 11	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

White Delhi ready.	...	Rs.	4 12	0 R. T.
,, ,, Sept	...	Rs.	5 3	0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,805
Bank of Burma	135
Bank of India	67 1-4
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	9 1-2
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co., Ld. ...	1,750
David	375
Kohinoor	647 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,555
New Great Eastern	170
Standard	935

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	138
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,150
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher and Co.	520

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	33
Tapti Valley	500

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	4,576 bales
Wheat ...	...	13,371 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	7,147 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	7,108 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	65 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	1,577 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	1,374 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	1,106 ,,
Rice ...	...	2,825 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	353 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	9,878 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	16,192 ,,
Gram ...	...	629 ,,
Joowar ...	...	427 ,,
Maize ...	...	585 ,,

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 24th July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 22nd July 1911, by Council Bills.....	£ 8,464,455
Balance to be remitted from 23rd July 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 8,693,845

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Son's Liverpool friends, writes under date 4 July:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

During the past week prices have given way somewhat.
The Washington Agricultural Bureau report, published last night, gave the condition of the crop on the 25th June as 88·2 per cent. compared with 87·8 last month and 80·7 last year.
88·2 is the highest June condition on record since 1899, when the figure was 91·2
Comparing with more recent years, it most nearly approximates to 1904, when the figure was 88, and when with 3,250,000 acres less under cotton than this year, the crop reach the gigantic total of 13,500,000.
Thus, we think, it may safely be said that the latest Bureau report foreshadows a monstre crop.
It certainly does not bear out the private reports of considerable damage by drought West of the Mississippi.
The latest advices are that light rains have fallen in Texas and that more are predicted.
We see as yet no signs of trade improving. On the present basis of prices, spinners do not seem to be able to conclude fresh contracts.
English spinners are, almost to a man, amply covered for all their requirements of old crop cotton, so says our Manchester special correspondent. And, when we find that expected corners have been provided against, we also generally find that these corners do not materialize.
Some Continental spinners are, we believe, still somewhat short of the raw material. But, with Lancashire only a very moderate buyer, and with the short time and closing down movement spreading daily in America, we think the Continent should be able to find its cotton without being unduly squeezed.
The old Bulls, both here and in America, must be getting very tired of the "Sisyphus" task of continually pushing up prices only to see them fall back again, as soon as they relax their efforts. If they do not sell out altogether, we think it is very likely that they will transfer their interest into the cheaper new crop positions.
As our friends are aware, we have been hesitating for some time in our opinion. But now, with fresh confirmation of a prospective immense crop and trade indifferent to poor, we are losing confidence in the maintenance of the present level of prices.
There are moreover some extraneous factors which make us far from easy in our minds :
At home, we have to face in the immediate future the solution of our Constitutional question.
In the wider sphere of International politics there is the grave possibility of an entire re-opening of the Moroccan question.
And, finally, we have here in England recurring labour troubles more or less acute.
In conclusion, we think nothing but a lower level of prices for old crop cotton will induce spinners to increase their takings, which would then probably be followed by a revival of speculation.
As regards new crop Cotton, it is already at such a considerable discount that we prefer to say nothing definite at the moment but rather continue to watch the developments of the new crop closely.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has also shown a declining tendency.
For a few days past, and during the whole of the present week, the Bolton mills have closed down for their annual holiday, and this naturally means a restricted spot demand here.
Importers are apparently finding difficulty in disposing of their stocks, which are very much larger than they were a year ago. Yesterday and on Saturday last they eased their load somewhat by heavy tenders. We question whether this operation is a very profitable one.
Crop accounts are excellent yesterday's cabled report of the Alexandria Produce Association speaks for itself :—
"The temperature though somewhat cool in earlier days, was generally favourable to the development of the cotton plants. The crop is still about 10 days later than in 1910. At present the condition of the plants is satisfactory everywhere, the trees are looking well, and in some districts of the Southern provinces flowering has begun. Water for irrigation is sufficient. The villagers continue to be busily engaged in the destruction of cotton worm eggs, by picking off leaves. The damage caused by worms, though more numerous than in 1910, is up to now insignificant. Upper Egypt :—Fayoum : Temperature is favourable, the plants are good, in healthy condition, and well developed. Flowering is in the same state of advancement as in 1910. Water is sufficient, and there is no appearance of worms reported in that part of the country."
The next report of the Egptian Agricultural Department should therefore prove much more favourable than the last one.
The same extraneous influences which add to our uneasiness regarding the maintenance of present prices of American Cotton will naturally militate to the same extent against Egyptian cotton.
For this growth also, we are inclined to look forward to somewhat lower prices in the near future.

July :—7·69d.
October-November :—6·96d.
January-February :—6·93 1-2d.
March-April :—6·92 1-2d.

EGYPTIAN :—

July Liverpool :—8·57-64d. Alexandria :—T. 17. 4-32
November Liverpool :—9·35-64 l. Alexandria :—T 19·03

MIDDLING :—1910-11 1909-10 1908-9. Stocks

Liverpool :—	1911	1910	1909
Highest :—	9·42d.	8·50d.	6·92 l. American (bales)
	568,010	449,400	939,000
Lowest :—	7·47d.	6·77d.	4·89d. Egyptian (bales)
	53,000	23,040	49,000

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th July, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mn.
Turkey ...	25	19	50 p. m.	6	46
Teheran ...	26	1	30 p. m.	0	56
Suez	26	2	25 p. m.	0	28

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).
Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnanfu and Weining beyond Indian Frontier (12-7-11)
Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng still interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (17-7-11).
Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m. (11-7-11.)
During interruption Zanzibar, Mombassa cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa about five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at the most (22-7-11).
Telegrams for Rabat, Casablanca and especially Mogador are subject to very great delay. Telegrams for Mogador cannot be accepted except at sender's risk (18-7-11.)
Cable Perim Sheikseyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MUNN—July 15, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Major Munn, 36th Sikhs, of a son.
WILDBLOOD—July 17, at Kirsten Hall, Simla, the wife of Capt E. H. Wildblood, Leinster Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FORSYTH—SINCLAIR—June 28, at St. John's Church, Partabgarh, Oudh, by the Rev. L. R. Morton, Douglas George Forsyth, M. W. S., to Maude Alice, youngest daughter of the late William Sinclair, Asst. Engineer.

DEATHS.

DARLINGTON—July 19, at Secunderabad, from appendicitis, Lieut John St Clair Darlington, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
HALPIN—July 20, at Dehra Dun, Sheila Beryl, the infant-daughter of Mr and Mrs H W C Halpin, East Indian Railway, Delhi, aged 4 months and 10 days.
STOLKE—At Rishehat, Darjeeling, suddenly, Joachim William Stolke, of the Rishechat Estate, aged 64 years, 6 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 13m. Sunsets 7h. 17m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, two shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30. "The Follies" at 9-45 p.m.

Maxim: "It is possible to pay too high a price for money."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left Aden at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m., on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of the First Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A Hindu, named Dowla Deoji, aged 35, employed in the Government Dock yard, was engaged in cutting the branches of a tree in the compound of the Dockyard on Tuesday, when he fell to the ground and was injured. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Madegraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 28th instant, instead of on the 27th instant as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Friday, the 28th instant.

REVIVAL OF RAMDASS SECT.—Mr. Shridhar Vishnu Pranjipe, B. A., B. L., has founded a religious convention near the town of Vardha, the object of which is to propagate the doctrine of universal brotherhood. Another gratifying feature of the society is that membership of the order is made eligible only to those who take a pledge that they will keep themselves aloof from politics. In these days when the demand for moral education and right thinking on the part of students are pressing itself upon the country, a society like the above can do much and ought to be welcomed as a happy sign of the times. The motto of the Society is that every faithful devotee should profess and practise reverence to God, Guru and the ruler of the land. For this religious colony on the hill, Mr. Pranjipe has made sufficient provision and it is very gratifying to find that branches of this Society have been opened at Poona, Akola, Nagpur and Raipur for the convenience of the resident members.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p. m. when Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were only elected members of the Society :—Mr. S. Rama Rao, Sub-Editor, Office of the "Madras Times," Mr. T. A. Gopinath Rao, M. A. Government Archæologist, Travancore, Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabji, Bharda, B. A., Joint Proprietor and Principal, New High School, Bombay. The following presents were announced with thanks :—From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXVII Nos. 301 and 302. From Paris—Revue Anthropologique, No. 6, (June 1911). From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin de L'Academie Imperials des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, VI Serie Nos. 10 and 11 (1911). From Leipzig—Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft II Heft. (1911). From Washington—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution (1909). From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol XV. No. 6 (1911). From Philadelphia—The Museum Journal of the University of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, No. 1. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. VI, No. 2. The following paper was then read :—"Balis and Totems in Kanara, Part II," by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL. B. The paper will be published in the Society's Journal. A vote of thanks to Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B., who worked as the Ag. Hony. Secretary of the Society, during the absence of Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Hony, Secretary, and to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

"THE FOLLIES".

At the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, on Wednesday night "The Follies" once more entertained an enthusiastic audience. Their programme was, as usual, divided into two parts, the former made up of individual vocal items, the latter being a distinctly amusing burlesque on a pantomime. Mention has already been made in these columns of the company's vocal powers, and, on Wednesday night, the first part of the performance emphasised this fact. Miss Elsie Redfern and Miss Webber both contributed much appreciated songs. Mr. Jean Desoomes was encored for his song "Ciga Mia" as was Mr. Clifton Yates who gave "A Sergeant of the Line." Miss Cissie Harcourt explained vocaly that she "wanted somebody to love her." The humorous element was supplied by Messrs. Reggee Mountfield and Fred Daniels who both received hearty encores, while Miss Marie Mansfield plagiarised with her accustomed cleverness. The Nicotine Quartettes were as artistic in conception and setting as the Beverage Quartettes given on Monday night, and represented Duch pipes, the hookah and the cigrette. The burlesqued pantomime was an extremely amusing skit on the Christmas play as we all know it. A medley of all pantomimes it was thoroughly laughable and one could wonder how so much fun could be condensed into so short a space of time. "The Follies" will introduce a new programme to-night.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

RAILWAY DRIVER'S APPLICATION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the petition of one Harding Smith, praying that the case against him on a charge against him under the Indian Railways Act now proceeding in the Court of Captain R. A. Yule, Magistrate of Railways, Hyderabad, might be transferred to a Court where he could be tried by a jury, he having claimed to be tried as a European British subject.
Mr. Kolaskar, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Banchordas, appeard for the accused.
The charge against the accused was that on the 17th March last while working in the capacity of a driver from Shahabad to Sholapur he approached Gangapur station ignoring the signals and ran into the main line. As the case proceeded before Captain Yule, the accused claimed to be tried as European British subject. Captain Yule heard the arguments and held that he had the necessary jurisdiction and adequate powers for punishment and he proceeded to try the case and hence the present application.
Their Lordships rejected the petition.

FACTORIES' ACT PROSECUTION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the application for a revision of the order of Mr. K. B. Bhide, First Class Magistrate, East Khandesh, who convicted Mahomedali Kadarbhai and Ramchandra Bhau for an offence under the Indian Factories' Act and fined them Rs. 50 each.
Mr. Joseph Baptista appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.
The charge against the accused was that they neglected to furnish the return giving the days on which the factory was closed as required by the Government Departments. The prosecution had proved by the production of the return, which was found lying, instead of being dispatched, in the Factory Office. The Magistrate said that it was proved that the accused were quite indifferent in regard to the submission of the return, required under the Indian Factories' Act.
Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, confirmed the convictions and sentences passed by the Lower Court, and discharged the rule for revision.

POLICE COURTS.

THE GHANDHY CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the matter in which Mohanlal Purbhudas, a dealer in harmoniums, was called upon at the instance of Mr. Thakoredas Atmaram Ghandhy, Solicitor, to show cause why he should not pay compensation to the latter for causing him to be wrongfully arrested.
The complaint was that in June last, Mr. Ghandhy was present on behalf of his client, when goods were being removed from Mohanlal's shop at Kalbadevie, under the landlord's orders. Mohanlal fetched the police who, on information given by Mohanlal, arrested Mr. Ghandhy. Mr. Ghandhy was then charged before his Worship with committing theft and was acquitted. Mr. Talyarkhan alleged that Mohanlal had supplied wrongful information to the police, who would not have arrested Mr. Ghandhy, if Mohanlal had not suppressed the fact of the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Ghandhy's client. He asked for compensation for the wrongful arrest and hence the present case.
Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Ghandhy; while Mr. M. F. Nicholson, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Baria, pleader, appeared for Mohanlal.
On the case being called, Mr. Talyarkhan said his client had received a letter signed by Mohanlal Parbhudas and his partner Narandas Jivandas in which they had given an unreserved apology to Mr. Ghandhy. Mr. Ghandhy accepted the apology and did not wish to proceed further in the matter under the circumstances. Mr. Ghandhy on this would give an undertaking that he would not proceed against Mohanlal and Narandas in the future either civilly or criminally.
His Worship took a note accordingly.
Mr. Tayarkhan then said this concluded the first part of the inquiry. His Worship would remember that at an earlier stage of the proceeding he had complained that the police had not liberated Mr. Ghandhy, although he offered to give bail to the extent of Rs. 10,000. He asked his Worship to make an inquiry why the police had not liberated Mr. Ghandhy on bail.
His Worship said it was not in his province to do so.
Mr. Talyarkhan submitted the Court had powers to make an inquiry into the matter.
His Worship said the Commissioner of Police might hold an inquiry into the matter if he liked.
Mr. Talyarkhan admitted that the disciplinary jurisdiction rested with the Commissioner but contended that as the case which his Worship had heard was a criminal one, the Court had a perfect right to inquire into circumstances, touching the facts that had transpired in the course of the hearing of that case. If they went to the Commissioner he might say that as the matter had been before the Court and it had taken no notice of it, he also could take none.
His Worship remarked that in his first order he had said something about the matter, and added that he could not say more than what he had said there.
Mr. Talyarkhan then asked the Court to take a note that he had asked his Worship to make an inquiry as regarded the conduct of the police in not releasing Mr. Ghandhy, though he offered bail to the extent of Rs. 10,000, but that his Worship was of opinion that an inquiry of this kind should be conducted not by the Court but by the Commissioner of Police.
His Worship took a note to that effect.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged Maneckji Framji Sethna, a Parsee youth, with making a false complaint to the police.
Mr. Velinker, Bar.-at-law, instructed by Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused.
Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., said at about 9 p.m. on the 4th instant, the accused and a boy named Stevens came to his bungalow, the accused was without his hat and appeared to be in a ruffled condition. The acused made an accusation against the boy having robbed him of his gold chain. Witness asked the boy about it and the latter denied the charge and made a counter charge against the accused. Witness sent them with his sepoy to Inspector Guider. At a quarter to ten the same night, witness received certain information from Mr. Guider in consequence of which witness went to the Colaba Police Station, where Mr. Guider showed him a portion of a gold chain and two five-rupee notes. In the presence of the accused Stevens referred a charge against the accused.
Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said Stevens appeared to be a Bagdadi boy and he was brought to witness on a previous occasion when he was found in possession of a gold watch and gold chain and no further steps were taken in that matter as

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lindula, 2183 tons Captain G R Elton, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, will sail to-day for Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J Younger sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Marmugoa, with a general cargo and same bottom.

The steamer Evandale, 2,467 tons, Captain T. Welkie, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Moltkefels, 3,084 tons, Captain F. Schneider arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and explosives.

The steamer Daltonhall, 2264 tons, Captain J. R Gorst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,842 tons, Captain B. Cabol will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and same bottom, 1 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 25th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Espiegle (Sloop).....Comm'r Lefroy ... ...R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B ft Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.... .....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor ....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 26.

Breconshire .....2333 Evans ....M M & Co
Daltonhall.....2264 Gorst..... .....
Fakhri .....2555 Baldrin .....Bo & H S N Co
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Gallea .....555 Wratt.....K Nizon & Co
Goldmouth.....4869 Evans.....W & A Graham & Co
Helios .....849 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 Eno .....Wallace & Co
Lawoe .....1217 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Moltkefels .....3084 Schneider ...W & A Graham & Co
Zillah..... .....2412 Webber ... .T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Leslie	2199	Goodwin	....Dunkirk	...30-7...	J F & Co
C & R E F Ferdinand	...3873	Cabol	...Trieste	...27-7	A L S N Co
D & E Steenberger	2455	Jange	.....Rotterdam	...	W & A Graham & Co
D Islami	1604	Green	..Jeddah	...3 8	B & P S N Co
F Othello	...3327	Proctor	...Hull	...1-8	...d Finlay & Co
G Naderi	...1165	Hughes	...Aden	...30-7	...B & P S N Co
K Saraswati	...443	Ebram	...Marmoga	...22-7	B S N Co
N Illerio	3322	Roberts	.....Baltimore	.....	W & A Graham & Co
P Ariel	...2203	Hyde	...Antwerp	...27-4	T Morrison & Co
Q Majidi	.....	1857	Newby	.....Jeddah	...718.....	Lo & P S N Co

B I DOCK

Kasara	505	Biton	.....	.....M M & Co
			..Offside K	
Bahaduri	839	Ahmed	...Marmogoa	...B S N Co

M W D D

Arcadia	...3573	Barcham	...Shanghai	...2-8 ...P & O Co
Shan Jehan	2696	Born	....	M J & Co
		30 tons crane.		
Dredger Kuphus	...474	Leyon	.....	Bo P Trust

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
26	Daltonhall	Gorst	Calcutta, July 11
	Moltkefels	Schneider ...	Hamburg, June 24

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Itinda	Goss.....	Java
	Beesano	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon viaMargoa
	Evandale.....	Wilkie	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Lindula, Elton, for Persian Gulf.
„ Dumra, Manley, for Persian Gulf
„ E F Ferdinand, Cabol, Trieste &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	From.
12	Merton Hall	Coast
18	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
23	Estavana	Negapatam
24	Matiana	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the night of the 24th inst

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,526 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey; 525 cwts fennelseed M Chapsey, 1050 cwts fennelseed Baner and Krause, 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal, 25 bales wool, G Gungadas; 290 cwts fennelseed, T Morrison and Co; 200 cwts fennelseed Volkart Bros, 2,160 cwts oil cakes The New Mofussil Co. 5 bales silk waste and 2 bales silk kakoon, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—3,200 cwts maize L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—200 cwts fennelseed, R Morarjee and Co. 94 cwts Colombo roots H N Arbi, 149 cwts Colombo roots G Suchedina and Co, 3 cases Indian condiments H Curanee and Co; 98 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 14,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Torrington s—378 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 550 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 400 cwts mustardseed, 500 cwts poppyseed, and 200 cwts kurdusseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Torrington s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Leslie s—32 bales hemp, E Omersey; 8,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ariel s—2,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Siberien s—13 bales cotton, waste and rags, and 2,012 cwts rapeseed, 1,006 cwts linseed, C Boggiano.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—4,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,980 cwts rapeseed, 1,980 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Goculdas and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts mowraseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ellerie s—225 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 140 bales cotton, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ellerie s—100 tons manganese ore, E A Willis.
Castalia s—750 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—16 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1 case garnet stones, J M Salaz Mahomed; 201 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverji and Co; 28 cwts gum olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co; 165 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 1250 pieces teakwood, B E Casinath; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
E F Ferdinand s—287 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

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E F Ferdinand s—4 pots Rosa oil, 1 pot koolza oil, A A Rahim.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—75 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, The M B Kaisha, 6 cwts sharkfins, J M Samji; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.
Ceylon Maru s—226 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, A E J Abraham; 300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, M Gazanand.
Ceylon Maru s—124 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

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On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
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Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy!	Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	...Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me	Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you	Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
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Waltzing the "Waltz Dream" Waltz	Whit Cunliffe
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I'm going to marry Maisie...	... Coon Song
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The bright blue moon	J. J. Mannix
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Father Started Rolling ...	...Will Fieldhouse
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The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes!	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at the Isle of Man	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	... Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina	Miss Etta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah ...	... G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular?	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me	Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell 'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one?	Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me	... Harry Simms
That comes fra' Lancashire	... Miss Fiorrie Gallimore
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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 27th July, 1911.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

WE have now arrived at a period when it is possible to review the prospects of the coming season's cotton crops both of America and India. So far, reports of the American crop are excellent, in fact could hardly be better, and there is every chance of a record yield this season on a record acreage. The average condition of the crop last month was 88·2 per cent., and there is no reason to anticipate that the figures this month will show any deterioration. It is true that the crop has yet to pass through the two months in which deterioration usually takes place, but the present condition of the crop is such that the plants will more easily be able to withstand the variations in climate which cause such deterioration. The out-look is, therefore, very bright; and there is every prospect of the trade being relieved from the anxiety it has experienced during the past two seasons as to supplies. There is also a prospect of relief from the high range of values lately ruling, and from the manipulations of outside speculators "bulling" the market to the detriment of legitimate business. Prices have already declined considerably. An early movement of the crop is anticipated, and altogether the situation as regards American cotton is hopeful in the extreme. Turning to the Indian crop the situation is precisely the reverse of the American. The monsoon broke fairly well, but since the first break, conditions have, for the most part, been decidedly unfavourable, and we are now face to face with a serious out-look. Sowing has been delayed in some places owing to insufficiency of rain, and even should there be good rain shortly, it will now be too late for planting. Where cotton has been sown, the growth of the plants is retarded owing to want of rain. Here and there prospects are rather more favourable and in the Berars, Central Provinces and Broach districts planting is over and the crop is doing moderately well, but rain is now required. In the Bengal districts, the situation is serious, and the same applies to Kathiawar so far as the Mathia crop is concerned. Even the irrigated districts in the Punjab and United Provinces require a certain amount of rain which has not been forthcoming. In Khandesh, the rainfall has been spotty, and many parts are now in urgent need of rain. Altogether the out-look is most discouraging and unless we have general rain over the entire cotton area within the next week or ten days, something approaching a cotton famine may be looked for so far as India is concerned. Very little business has been done for forward delivery in new crop as native dealers are afraid to operate owing to the uncertainty there has been regarding crop prospects in India. Prices have been firmly maintained in spite of the continued decline in Americans, thus showing the extent of the uneasiness felt. All hope of a large crop may now be put aside. Provided there is general rain within the next week or ten days, we may look for a moderate yield, but the longer the rain holds off the more gloomy become the prospects of the Indian cotton crop.

FIRES IN CONSTANTINOPLE. CONSTANTINOPLE has been notorious for its fires from earliest times, and the latest, which would be called terrific in the case of any other city, would add only one more to the very long list. Reuter calls it the worst fire since that of 1870, but we would not be surprised if in the end it turns out to be even more destructive. The fire of forty years ago raged in the suburb of Pera which is occupied by the foreign population and Native Christians, sweeping away the foreign legations, and destroyed seven thousand buildings. The present fire has broken out in the heart of the city itself as well as in some of its outskirts, and the damage is already estimated at over six thousand buildings. The immense area of two square miles has been devastated, an appalling calamity to a city, triangular in shape and containing about eight square miles. Constantinople is in size rather smaller than Bombay with about an equal population of between nine hundred thousand and a million. For such a thickly populated city the calamity of such a huge conflagration can be readily imagined though as stated already, its inhabitants are used to such calamities. Only the other day almost a great fire raged, then a little after the recent revolution had been completed by the dethronement of Abdul Hamid. That fire was also like the present attributed to the machinations of the opponents of the present regime who wanted very likely to impress on the minds of the ignorant populace that they were punished by Providence for allowing their lawful Caliph to be deposed and deported. This kind of working on the superstitions of the inhabitants is no new thing in the history of that renouned city. A little more than a century after its foundation an earthquake shook its walls when its Christian Emperor sought refuge within the city from the attacks of Attila and his savage Huns, and Gibbon notes that this accident which however did not do so much damage was aggravated by a superstitious fear that Heaven itself had delivered the imperial city to the shepherds of Scythia who were strangers to the laws, the language and the religion of the Romans. This calamity is memorable in history for the great capital made out of it by the ecclesiastical chroniclers, for as Gibbon well remarks, in the hands of a popular preacher such a catastrophe is an engine of admirable effect. The Mahomedans can wield this engine just as effectively as the Christians and one would not be surprised at all if the reactionary Mullahs were to seize upon the present fire as a text to preach against those who brought about the revolution of three years ago. Constantinople has suffered from olden days at the hands of incendiaries, political as well as religious. A terrible instance is furnished by the thirteenth century when some orthodox Christian pilgrims from the West set fire to Constantinople because it was the headquarters of Greek Christianity which was heretical in their eyes. "They were scandalised," says the great historian already referred to, "by the aspect of a synagogue in which one God was worshipped without a partner or son. Their effectual mode of controversy was to attack the infidels with the sword and their habitations with fire; but the flames which bigotry had kindled consumed the most orthodox and innocent structures. During eight days and nights the conflagration spread above a league in front from the harbour to the Propontis over the thickest and most populous regions of the city. It is not easy to count the stately churches and palaces that were reduced to smoking ruins, to value the merchandise that perished in the trading streets or to number the families that were involved in the common destruction." Great as was the fire of 1870 with which the present is compared several previous fires were greater still and more calamitous. In those of 1816 and 1799 more than 12,000 buildings were destroyed, while in 1791 the total number of buildings burnt rose to 32,000 and what is more appalling still this calamity was followed by another to the full as disastrous only four years later in 1795. Balata which is involved in the present conflagration is the quarter of the Jews situated below the sixth of the seven hills or rather hillocks on which the city like Rome is built.

THE SUGAR TRADE. DURING the last few weeks there has been a very welcome recovery in the rate of Austrian and Java Sugar in Europe and in India and rates have also improved considerably in sympathy with the rise at the other end. Now there are buyers in the bazaar here for Javas at about one and a half shilling per cwt higher than the lowest prices touched. Rates for brown sugar have improved still more owing to a good enquiry from Calcutta as the difficiency of rain in India is expected to affect the cane crop adversely and therefore demand for this class of sugar is likely to be great. In Java itself rates are reported to be very firm and rising owing to an increased demand from America and to the prospect of that country taking still more sugar from them in the immediate future. In Europe the progress of this year's beet crops has not been at all satisfactory so far; what with worms damaging the crops in several countries and weather conditions being far from favourable in other places rates have been rising steadily and will of course continue to fluctuate according as the condition of the crops there vary. But the impression is gaining ground that even if there is no further deterioration to the crops the net result can not be such as to make a great drop in the present rates likely. They are now very much lower than those of last year. The first lot of the new crop Java, June shipment, arrived here a few days ago and rates for ready sugar here remained very firm as very little is offering, only a very small quantity having arrived. We might have seen a very much better market if the trade was in its normal state. Owing to the almost wholesale failures of sugar dealers during the latter part of last year and early this year here, in Calcutta and in Karachi there are very few buyers in the bazaar and moreover, to these few, transactions of business on a large scale are not an easy matter at the present moment owing to the difficulty of the experience for finding money to finance heavy stocks. Very few of those sugar dealers who have managed to survive the recent crisis in the trade have not, more or less, lost credit. Under these circumstances our sugar trade must take some time to get into a healthy condition again. New dealers must appear on the scene and the old ones who came to grief must take new moneyed partners and start business again and in this manner when the number of buyers in the bazaar has sufficiently increased; then only can our sugar trade be in a proper position to run its course. This requires time as the knowledge of the disasters the trade has just passed through is still fresh in mind and new parties will not naturally come on the scene very promptly; and even if they do they will need to act with great caution for sometime to come. At the present moment. A couple or so of large dealers, who have come out of the recent disturbances unscathed, seem to have things their own way while the market continues quiet. This hold they now have on the market must gradually disappear as the number of moneyed dealers in the bazaar increases. The fact of a good deal of sugar still remaining unsold in the hands of the speculators has also a quieting effect on the market here and therefore our rates continue fully four pence below London quotations. With the hope of securing cheap such lots of sugar as come on the market, or as the time of their arrival grows near dealers do not seem to show a disposition to buy from the other end knowing that the number of formerly substantial buyers in the bazaar, being very small, expect to secure such lots as they arrive on favourable terms in the absence of competition. Under the circumstance until the greater portion of such sugar has passed into the hands of the legitimate traders "future" business must remain more or less checked. One good aspect of the situation is the fact that the recent improvement in the London market gave a welcome opportunity to the importers to resell there the sugar that was thrown on their hands by the failures of buyers in India instead of allowing large quantities to come here and remain at the mercy of the limited number of dealers who, combining together, might have forced the importers to part with their goods at ruinous rates.

MANGANESE. THE movements of manganese ore during the six months ending 30th June are shown by the following figures. The total arrivals in England from all sources were this year 745,800 tons against 867,740 for the first half year of 1910. Of this quantity India furnished 354,100 tons against 371,700 tons last year. Some interesting changes are shown as to the destination of the ore. The United Kingdom is credited with receiving during the period in question 181,030 this year as against 273,890 in 1910, a deficiency of 92,860 tons while the Continent as a whole has taken almost exactly the same amounts for both periods of the two years. The United States are short in their receipts this year by 30,000 tons. These discrepancies are due to the much higher range of steamer freights which have ruled for English and American ports, than for the great Continental ports and point to reduction in stocks in the works of the former countries. The market in Europe for ore is steady with some indications of consumers being forced to pay higher rates to compensate for the higher cost of transport by sea.

RANA SHEURAJ SINGH of Khajargaum has presented to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge Rs. 5,000, for her Nursing Fund.

IN connection with the grand review at the Delhi Durbar, it has been decided to erect a huge spectators' stand and the prices will be fixed, for seats at five rupees.

THE Delhi Durbar medal is to be of the same size as that issued at the Durbar of 1902-3 in celebration of King Edward's Coronation.

THE principal business at the forthcoming meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council at Allahabad on the 11th proximo will be introduction of the Court of Wards Bill.

THE R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," is expected to arrive in Bombay from England with the Coronation Contingent, on the 1st August, and will enter the Prince's Dock at about 2 p. m. the same day.

THE Government of India have practically settled the terms of a despatch for improving the position of the Provincial Engineers of the Public Works Department and the despatch will be sent home by the next week.

IT is not believed in Washington that the American Government are likely to object to the participation of Russia and Japan in future loans to China. To do so would be a reversal of the American policy of internationalising as far as possible foreign financial adventures in China.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph's health is again entirely normal. The catarrh and hoarseness have disappeared, the bear's action is, in Dr. Keizl's words, as strong as that of a man half his age, his digestion is perfect, appetite tremendous, and sleep unbroken, and though political and family worries sometimes ruffle his equanimity, nothing appears to justify the slightest apprehension.

IT is stated that M. Delcasse is hastening on the construction of the battleships at present in hand, and hopes to have five of the "Danton" class ready for the Naval Manœuvres which are to take place two months hence. He has been officially informed that the battleship "Jean Bart," laid down last November, will be ready for launching in September, which constitutes a record for French naval construction.

A TELEGRAM from Urumia states that during the funeral of a Russian subject who was murdered in the bazaar, under an escort of Russian guards, a Persian gendarme attacked a Russian soldier with a dagger, but was felled to the ground with the butt end of a rifle. The excitement against the Russians is growing, and the relatives of the murdered man are remaining in hiding owing to the danger to their liv

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, JULY 7.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTERS OF STATE.

The now defunct Monis Cabinet was never credited with good qualities. From its very beginning there was a rare unanimity of opinion, that its short life would end without leaving any remarkable success nor even a respectable reputation behind. We are bound to say that the duration of its life was longer than the adversaries had foreseen, and that it was an abrupt ending, when on the aviatic field at Issy the Minister of War M. Berteaux was killed and the Prime Minister Monis seriously injured. From that time the Cabinet was doomed. Its fall over a question of more technical than political bearing only emphasized its accidental death. Rumour says that even a few members of the Cabinet itself lent a hand for accelerating the end. It was a hard hit, when the bonmot was circulated that this Cabinet could not die, because it never lived.

Nevertheless a member of the lifeless Cabinet was entrusted with the charge of forming a new Ministry. But it would be wrong to lay too much stress on his position as the Minister of Finances in the Monis Cabinet. Much more correctly his former political career may be summed up in the statement that M. Caillaux has been the specialist for state finances in many Cabinets. He is well known for his repeated attempts to introduce a general and progressive income tax, an old demand of open minded politicians in France as formerly in all other countries. But there seems to be an obstacle in the way of this reasonable move that does not exist in other countries. For ten years a Bill to that effect has been discussed in both Chambers; it has been rejected, amended, reintroduced, but never either carried or definitely shelved. Somehow the scheme was always dropped when it seemed near its realisation. By making himself the Champion of the progressive Income-tax, M. Caillaux certainly gained a reputation and wide esteem; but on the other hand the opponents of such a novelty in the Finances of the Republic are his sworn adversaries.

This tenacity of purpose is a moral feature that distinguishes M. Caillaux from his predecessor. But it is doubtful whether in the present situation his chances of accomplishing anything have much improved. He seems determined to stir up the conscience of the Chamber and to demand useful work, arguing that only thereby Parliament could recover its reputation after the violent attacks on its barrenness as regards practical progress. He is certainly right in pointing to the fact, and the courage of his attitude is admirable enough.

But the real difficulties of the situation are to be found elsewhere. M. Caillaux inherits from the Monis Cabinet the renewed Morocco imbroglio and from the Briand Cabinet, the problem of the Franchise Reform. As regards the former, it will have to be seen whether he has more strength of resistance to the demands of the Colonial Chauvinists. He will have either to withdraw the French troops from Fez or else come to an arrangement with the other powers that guaranteed the integrity and independence of Morocco. The Franchise Problem is difficult to solve, because it necessarily affects the interests of the parties not only, but also of the individual members of the Chamber. Experience proves that in France, most deputies are in favour of preserving the right of voting on the strength of which they have been returned. It is, therefore, understandable that the new Ministry has already been dubbed "the Cabinet of great Problems." One may think a great deal of the capacity of M. Caillaux and still retain a doubt, whether this Cabinet will be able to solve them satisfactorily.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

The net price of one copy of every scientific book that was published in Germany during the year 1909 would come to an aggregate of 59,180 Marks (£2,900 sterl.). Of the thirty Departments of learning, into which the Storehouses of Literature are divided. Medicine requires by far the largest outlay for new books, viz., 15,863 Mark, more than one quarter of the whole amount. At a very considerable distance, History follows with a demand of 6,814 Marks. Very modest is the Section for "Slavonic and Celtic philology', in which the new German publications amount to 127 Marks worth only; music being nearest to it with 681 marks. In order to enable the University Libraries to buy a larger portion of the newly-published scientific literature, a fee of five marks per year is now charged, if readers wish to avail themselves of the privilege of taking books home instead of using them in the Reading Room exclusively. The Professors in the Universities were exempted from this charge; but they have voluntarily contributed as well, because they wish to help such a good cause as augmenting the treasure of science preserved in the public libraries.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The quotations of Government bonds at German Stock Exchanges are at the end of June almost without exception higher than on the last of June 1910. On the whole difference is not very large, but may be taken as proof that money is easier than it was a year ago. The industrial papers had a much larger rise in the same period. In comparing the quotations of State loans, we naturally expect that the political events will be reflected in their ups and downs. We are not surprised that Mexican Scrip suffered most as the internal troubles in that country were most protracted. On the other hand the short Revolution in Portugal seems to have had little influence on the Stock Exchanges; the Portuguese Republic seems to enjoy just as much credit as the former kingdom of Portugal. Chinese, Japanese and Turkish loans are very little lower in price now than a year ago, while Russian, Servian and Bulgarian values have more than recovered from the check occasioned a year ago by the menacing utterances of the Bulgarian Prime Minister when accompanying his Sovereign on a visit to the Court of St. Petersburg. The failures of the Reform Programmes of the Italian ministries of Luzatti and Sonnino are reflected in somewhat lower quotations of Italian Government Bonds. Spain and Egypt are in a similar position. It is remarkable, what a sensible barometer the German Stock Exchanges are even for the internal development of foreign countries.

BRESLAU UNIVERSITY.

On the 2nd and 3d of August, the flourishing University of Breslau will celebrate the completion of the first century of its existence in the present form. But it may be said that there was already a Breslau University before the present one. Even as far back as 1505, the wealthy capital of Silesia planned the foundation of a University. This proved too high an ambition. When 200 years later the Austrian Government took up the plan again, the good old city protested against such a step. For the object of the Emperor was to hand, this new foundation over to the Jesuits and to make the University a means of bringing the Silesians back to the Roman Catholic faith. Like the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Old Breslau Institution had only two fully equipped faculties divinity and arts. Emperor Leopold I bestowed in 1702, his name on the University, and as Leopoldina it existed up to 1810. But it must be confessed that of the new intellectual life that came over the German Universities in the period of Pietism and Illuminism, very little was transplanted to the Leopoldina. Still more was this inferiority noticed in the beginning of the 19th century, after Kant's teaching had gained firm ground in all other Universities. It was, therefore, a decaying institution, that was abolished in 1810. At the same time the University at Frankfurt on the Oder was getting superfluous, because at a few hours distance the new Berlin Institution had been founded, competition with which was hopeless. In this situation the idea prevailed, to combine all ex-Professors of the Leopoldina and the majority of those of Frankfurt into a teaching staff for a new Breslau University, to which the Latinized form of the name of the city (Vratislaviensis) was given. Thus a free and full German University was created and as Divinity was split into a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Section, this foundation of 1811 has even five faculties instead of the usual four.

It is due to the local patriotism of the Silesians that the students of Breslau University are mostly sons of that wealthy and large province, of which Breslau is in every respect the centre of gravitation. Despite this provincial character, it is one of the largest in Germany, being frequented by 2,793 students in 1909. Nor has this University failed to attract the first names among men of science. Some of her Botanists, like Goepper and Cohn were known the world over; the Chemist Loewig remained faithful to Breslau University, when he was invited to fill a chair in Berlin. Some historians have made Silesian History their special study and gained great fame by their works; we mean, of course, Rospell and Grunbach. Others distinguished themselves during their stay in Breslau University, but found afterwards a new field of work in Berlin, e. g., the historians von Ravmer and Wattenbach, the astronomer Galle, the jurist Gierke. The medical faculty of Breslau enjoyed always a high reputation. Recently the scientific laboratories of the University have been much enlarged, and an Engineering College has been opened in the old capital of Silesia. Undoubtedly the "Alma mater Vratislaviensis" is in a flourishing condition at the time of the Centenary Celebration. It is one of those Universities, where steady workers and earnest students feel themselves at home. Abroad it is better known by the works of its professors than by former students keeping the memory of their academic year green.

GERMAN VIEW OF MR. ASQUITH.

The Conservative "Kreuzzeitung" in the course of a long article entitled "Results of the Imperial Conference and the Future of British Imperialism," regards the conference as futile and negative in its results, owing to the unsympathetic attitude adopted by the Home Government. It hints that the Oversea States, disappointed and rebuffed, are beginning to draw away from the Mother-country, and cites Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal to consider the Australian suggestion. It goes on :—"It was England's Oversea States who, in 1902, made concrete suggestions for a general scheme of Imperial defence—the establishment of Oversea armies and fleets, which, in time of war, should operate with those of the Mother-country. The daughter States followed their words with deeds, but London accorded them no sympathetic reception. The Dominions are therefore being driven into opposition and 'autonomical' Radicalism, the results of which were shown in a clear light by this year's conference. Not only do they now protest against every incident which in the least degree violates their independence or threatens to hurt their own particular interest, but they are now trying to loosen the ties which they once forged between themselves and the Mother-country. The federal wheel is slowly beginning to turn backwards instead of forwards. Mr. Asquith certainly takes another view and is full of hope for the future. He believes that the British World-Empire can be built up on principles of a common democracy, a common culture, and a common striving after an ethical goal, but culture and ethics are bad foundation stones for a State. Harder and more solid materials are required. It was the fate of British Liberalism in the past always to lack the necessary discernment of perspective statesmanship and talent to conduct the world politics of a world-wide Empire, and since the Radicals of to-day have succeeded the Conservatives they have presented the same picture of a hesitant handling of a Titanic task by unsuitable means."

L. ASCH.

NEO-MALTHUSIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Invitations have been received in India for the International Neo-Malthusian Congress to be held at Dresden from the 24th to 27th September next. In course of the prospectus, the honorary organisers intimate that the coming Congress will be attended by representatives from Sweden, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy and America. In conclusion the honorary organisers say, "we need hardly dilate upon the supreme importance of our Congress under the special circumstances. Germany is the country upon which the attention of the civilised world is concentrated at present, owing to the rapid expansion of its industry and its population which is now increasing at the rate of nearly a million yearly. This expansion has, however, been accompanied as students of the question would expect by the great evils of overcrowding, poverty and physical deterioration and pressure upon the world's food supply. No greater service to the German people or to the cause of international peace can possibly be rendered than by the understanding of the Neo-Malthusian theory and practice in Germany, in its economic humanitarian-hygienic and eugenic aspects."

LADY CLARKE AND DEPRES

POLITICAL CRISIS AT HOME.

UNIONISTS' DIVERSION OF OPINION.

Letter from Mr. Balfour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 25.

Sir Edward Grey to-day had an audience of his Majesty at Buckingham Palace lasting one hour. The Foreign Secretary also previously conferred with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Lord St. Aldwyn had an audience of Mr. Balfour this afternoon and also a lengthy interview with Lord Lansdowne.

The arrangements for the dinner to be offered to Lord Halsbury have been completed. It is now announced that upwards of 150 Peers and 100 members of the House of Commons will attend.

The Duke of Northumberland and Lord Milner are included in the "toast" list.

Mr. Balfour's Letter.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Mr. Balfour, in a letter to Lord Newton, dwells on the danger created by the Parliament Bill and counsels the Unionists not to quarrel over the question of procedure within the House of Lords, but to prepare for a great struggle outside. The campaign, says Mr Balfour, has only just begun. Unity and discipline are essential for ultimate victory.

Mr. Balfour further says, he thinks the majority of the Lords should support Lord Lansdowne. The real character of the peril is obscured by clouds of controversy.

The letter adds that there is no resemblance between a Peer proposing to vote to restore the House of Lords' amendments and a soldier dying at his post.

To Stand with Lord Lansdowne.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Mr. Balfour's letter is most emphatic. In it he says, "With Lord Lansdowne stand, with Lord Lansdowne I am ready, if need be, to fall. Is there anything worthy to be called fighting in the course recommended by those friends of ours who are canvassing against Lord Lansdowne? Is it heroic? I fail to see that it requires the exercise of any military virtue."

There is a better feeling evident in the Conservative Press, which announces that the Lord Halsbury dinner is in no wise intended to be antagonistic to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne.

The *Standard*, which has hitherto been recalcitrant, says it would be better to follow the leaders' possibly erroneous strategy than to render that strategy ineffectual by insubordination and a want of discipline.

The *Daily Mail* says it would be sheer folly to disregard Mr. Balfour's definite lead.

The *Morning Post* adheres to its views, but ridicules the idea of a party split.

The City Conservative Association, yesterday, passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour.

A meeting of Unionist Members of the House of Commons was held yesterday to protest against the treatment accorded to Mr. Asquith on Monday, but the room was invaded by a number of members who had not been invited, and, after much recrimination the meeting broke up without result.

Referring to Mr. Balfour's letter, the *Times* hopes it will profoundly modify the eloquence of the speakers at the Lord Halsbury banquet. It adds that Lord Milner, Lord Selborne, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and others, must realise that they have no power, except power to damage the party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

According to the *Pioneer's* London Correspondent, the disorder in the House of Commons was prearranged, it is believed with the object of rendering the creation of Peers more likely. Some papers think this end has been achieved.

AVIATION.

The "Daily Mail" Race.

LONDON, JULY 26.

M. M. Beaumont and Vedrines have completed the stages in the *Daily Mail*, race, of Edinburgh to Stirling, thence to Glasgow and from there on to Carlisle. It was a neck and neck finish in spite of the fact that Vedrines had lost his way at Glasgow.

Mr. Valentine, (England) had an accident after leaving Stirling.

Enormous crowds have gathered everywhere on the route traversed.

LONDON, JULY 25.

M. M. Beaumont and Vedrines have arrived at Bristol after a most exciting race. The latter was twenty minutes behind and landed, in mistake, half a mile from the Aerodrome, losing another hour.

Mr. Valentine arrived at Glasgow and M. Hamel at Edinburgh last night.

Mr. Beaumont started from Bristol at 4-50 and Mr. Vedrines at 4-52. M. Hamel started from Edinburgh at 3-38.

CONSTANTINOPLE FIRES.

Arrest of Suspected Incendiaries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 26.

Although an Official communique says that the fire was accidental, upwards of thirty suspected incendiaries have been arrested.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Cabinet Meeting Held.

MOVEMENT OF BRITISH WARSHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 25.

There are rumours that the Morocco question is becoming acute, and there is talk of a German mobilisation of 400,000 reservists.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this afternoon in the House of Commons to consider the Morocco question.

The French and Austrian Ambassadors visited the Foreign Office.

LONDON, JULY 26.

An inspired message to the *Koelnische Zeitung* states that the question of compensations and of Germany not opposing the French proceedings in Morocco, is no longer a colonial question, but a question of power which must be decided in Europe.

The Plymouth *Western Morning News* states that the Atlantic Battleship Fleet and the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, at present at Cromarty, should have sailed for Norway today, but that the Admiralty has ordered their return to Portsmouth. It is believed that this move is a consequence of the latest phase of the Moroccan question.

LATER.

The Admiralty declines to make any statement regarding the postponement of a naval visit to Norway.

RIOTING IN RHONDDA VALLEY.

Troops Disperse the Crowds.

LONDON, JULY 26.

There was rioting among the miners in the Rhondda Valley yesterday evening.

Stones were thrown and the police were obliged to make baton charges. Several men were injured.

The troops cleared the hillsides and succeeded in dispersing the rioters.

U. S. COTTON TARIFFS.

Bill for Revision Introduced.

WASHINGTON, JULY 26.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has introduced a Bill for the revision of cotton tariffs, which is approved by the Democratic Caucus of the House, and which reduces the cotton duties to an average of 27 per-cent. *ad valorem*.

NEW YORK, JULY 26.

Reports of famine in India and rumours of a "bearish" National Ginners' Report are responsible for a slump in cotton here.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JULY 26.

The P. and O. steamer "Mooltan," to-day, shipped £250,000 gold for India.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Warwickshire defeated Gloucestershire by seven wickets at Birmingham.

Notts defeated Leicestershire at Leicester by an innings and four runs.

Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas (Essex) has accepted an invitation to accompany the M. C. C. team to Australia.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Yorkshire beat Sussex at Leeds by 281 runs.

Indian Team's Performance.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The match between the Indians and Durham was resumed in fine weather to-day. The Indians completed the first innings for 239, of which Kunga made 78. He displayed a fine variety of strokes, and hit nine fours. Salam-ud-din played a steady game and made 85, his highest score during the tour.

On going in again, Durham was all out for 87, Salam-ud-din taking five wickets for 45, and Warden five wickets for 42. The Indians made 53 for one wicket.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The following are the probable starters in the Goodwood Cup, with jockeys:—

Royal Realm.....Earl.
Kilbroney .....Walter Griggs.
Yellow Slave .....Maher.
Saint Crispin .....H. Jones.
Martiegale .....Martin.
Beyony.....Huxley.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The result of the Goodwood Plate is as follows:—

Ignition 1
Pillo 2
Cardinal Beaufort..... 3

Six ran.

Won by four lengths, with six lengths between the second and third.

Betting at the start was:—40 to 1 against Ignition, 5 to 4 on Pillo, 4 to 1 against Cardinal Beaufort.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The death is announced of Sir William Tyrone Power.

[The late Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B. was born in 1819. He was created a K. C. B., in 1865, and was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant.]

THE PERSIAN UNREST.

Question of British Interests.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 25.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Carlile, said he had no further information on the subject of Persia. He trusted British interests would not be seriously affected by the return of the ex-Shah, and said that all his information pointed to it being an impossibility that Russian officers were assisting him.

New Cabinet Being Formed.

TEHERAN, JULY 26.

The new Cabinet is being formed with Samsam-es-Sultaneh as Prime Minister and Minister for War.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL.

Representations from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

The Bill recently introduced into Parliament for amending the Indian High Courts Act for 1861, was considered by the Madras High Court Vakils' Association, the Council of which has cabled their representation to the Secretary of State. The Association has urged that the provision of the Act requiring that not less than one-third of the number of Judges should be barristers and not less than one-third should be civilians should be either delated or should be so altered as to declare that where a third of the number of judges in any High Court results in an integer and a fraction, the integer alone shall be deemed to be one-third. This representation is to obviate the inconvenience caused by a strict interpretation of this one-third proportion from time to time in the appointment of judges to the High Court. The association also urged that in connection with the High Courts which may be created hereafter in India it should be by His Majesty's letters patent as heretofore and that no powers should be taken from the local Governments or the Government of India to appoint temporary judges, as it was prejudicial to the maintenance of the independence of the Bench. It was further represented that the Bill was not published in India and that an adjournment of the consideration was essential. A memorial on these lines is shortly to be sent up.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha and Provincial Congress Committee also support the representations which have been cabled.

SERAMPORE WEAVING SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

The distribution of diplomas to students at the Government Weaving School at Serampore took place this morning. Mr. E. Hoogewarf, Principal, said of the eighteen students who entered for the examination, twelve had passed. Doubts had been entertained as to the success and ultimate practical result of the higher class, but he was glad to say six of the students had found employment almost immediately and others were starting a hand-loom factory. Speaking of the artizan classes at the school, Mr. Hoogewerf said they had been largely filled by Serampore weavers. Over one hundred students had passed through, but more progress would probably be made if effort to organise a fund to make advances to students to enable them to purchase improved machinery after receiving training which were now being made were successful.

"HOUSE OF MYSTERY" CASE.

One Accused fined for the Breach of Arms Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

In the "House of Mystery" case to-day, Annada Mohun Roy was fined forty rupees for an offence against the Arms Act. The charge was that in his house, the accused had a double barrelled gun, a Mauser pistol, some ammunition and a sword without a license. The Magistrate held that this was an ordinary case.

The charges of the note forgery against this and other accused are still pending.

DEATH OF AMIR'S SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

It is reported from Kabul that Sardar Kakopan, Private Secretary to the Amir, is dead.

A number of Mahomedan and Hindu families, refugees from Afghanistan, are returning to Kabul in accordance with a Firman issued by the Amir.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S HEALTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 26.

A telegram received by the Home Minister of Patiala from His Highness the Maharaja in England, dated the 24th instant, says:—"His Highness the quite well now and thanks all for their cablegram of good wishes."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will shortly raise a big loan for general improvement and the total amount will be about fifty-five lakhs.

DEFERRED CABLE SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The question of establishing a deferred rate of cable service between England and India has been greatly advanced and the tariff rate for each word has been fixed at twelve annas, messages will be subject to 24 hours' delay. Code words will not be allowed. The Government of India have agreed to the arrangements and final reply from the cable companies are still awaited. The Press rate for the present will remain unchanged and the extension of deferred rate concession to the Press will depend upon the success of the new deferred cable service.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Fete to be Held at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

Steps are being taken to hold a Fete on similar lines to the Minto Fete, held three years ago, on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to Calcutta, next cold weather. Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge, is the moving spirit in the proposal, and, with this object in view, an emissary has been on a visit to Calcutta. His instructions, it is believed, are to sound the various leading persons of the City on the scheme and also to arrange for the service of several gentlemen who will be required to carry out the arduous honorary secretarial duties in connection with the working and inauguration of the fete.

Lady Hardinge considers the Royal Visit a very opportune time for the promoting of charitable organizations, and, as both citizens and visitors will be on pleasure bent during the sojourn of His Majesty, charity contributed through a pleasurable medium should prove very attractive and highly successful. Moreover, a hope is entertained that His Majesty the King will be able to perform the opening ceremony. There can be no question about the merites of the proposal, and, if the scheme is only carried out in a thorough manner, its success is more than assured.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—"Indian gentlemen residing in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, who desire accommodation in the Visitors' Camps at Delhi, during the Coronation Durbar ceremonies or require tickets of admission to the various ceremonies should send their applications to the Bombay Government and not direct to the Secretary, Coronation Durbar Committee. Applications from persons residing in the City of Bombay should be submitted through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and those from persons in the Districts or Native States through the Collector of the District or the Political Agent of the State concerned."

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Declaration of London Ratified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

In the Bengal Chamber of Commerce proceedings for June, reference is made to the Declaration of London. The Committee had consulted the other Chambers, but only the Bombay and Bengal Chambers were in favour of a ratification of the Declaration, Karachi and Upper India being against it, while the Madras, Burma, Cocanada and Chittagong Chambers, declined to express an opinion.

In response to the Board of Revenue invitation, the Chamber considered the proposal that impressed paper such as that contemplated was quite unsuited for broker's notes and that in fact its introduction would probably tend to eliminate the brokers' contracts from share transactions for immediate or near delivery. What was really required, the Committee thought, was that adhesive stamps should be permissible on brokers' notes, of whatever description, and on share transfers. At present, the adhesive stamps cannot be legally used on share transfers except on transfers by endorsement, and, similarly, adhesive stamps are not permissible on brokers' contracts when the amount of duty is more than two annas.

RIOTS AT SITAMARHI.

Four Hindus Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, JULY 26.

A correspondent wires that a serious Hindu-Musalman riot has occurred in the Sitamarhi Sub-Division, resulting in four Hindus being killed. For sometime past the relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans have been strained over the alleged right of the Mahomedans to slaughter cows in the village of Brahawa, in the Zamindari of Choudhries of Nanpur. A civil suit is still pending in Sitamarhi Munsiff's Court for a declaration of the right of Musalmans to slaughter cows in the village. Last Friday, says a recent arrival from the village, the Mahomedans announced by beat of drum, their intention to slaughter cows. Some Hindus, who went to protest, were decoyed by the Mahomedans to a safe place where they were attacked with swords. Four Hindus died on the spot and one is lying in hospital severely wounded.

The Sub-Divisional officer appeared on the scene of the occurrence promptly. Eleven Mahomedans have been arrested. The Musalman residents of the village have all fled. The Police are making vigorous enquiries.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Everything now in Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 26.

The Indian Institute of Science is now open. One block of students' quarters has been completed which will be sufficient to accommodate the thirty students who are expected at present. Work in the laboratories will commence in the course of the next day or two. It was intended to open the Institute on July 5, but owing to unavoidable delay in completing the arrangements for the supply of water it was found necessary to postpone the opening for three weeks. Everything is now in order.

DACOITY IN JESSORE DISTRICT.

Crime Thought to be Political.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

A political dacoity is reported from Chandihatta, a village in the Narill Sub-Division of the district of Jessore, involving a robbery of cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 2,000. The dacoits concerned are described as respectable youths all wearing masks and are variably numbered at from twenty to thirty. Attracted by the alarm, the villagers collected, but the culprits made good their escape carrying off their booty. The dacoits were apparently armed and are supposed to be a political gang.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE GULF.

The "Times" Article.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: The *Times'* article on British interests in the Persian Gulf points out that prior to the Potsdam meeting, the German Government represented the Baghdad Railway as a private enterprise, yet has cleverly created the impression that our refusal to participate is an unfriendly act, for which we owe her substantial reparation. British exaggerations of the importance of the undertaking assisted this policy.

Considering the line from an Indian standpoint, the article contends, that being international, it will be impossible for troops, while it will be uninviting for passengers and the saving of time will not justify the diversion of the mails. It advocates the railway enterprise in the middle East, independent of Germany, but in co-operation with Turkey, as to Baghdad to the Gulf section. The writer ascribes Sir W. Willcock's retirement to Turkish obstruction.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

Suggested Amalgamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

For some time past, a rumour has been persistent in Simla writes the *News of India* that the Government of India is reconsidering very seriously the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraphs Departments on the grounds of economy and administrative efficiency, and, that, in fact, a decision has already been reached for their gradual, if not immediate, amalgamation. It also stated that Mr. W. Maxwell, C. I. E., Postmaster-General, in the Punjab, who has proved himself an useful member of Sir Lews Tupper's Telegraph Committee, has been specially selected to formulate a workable scheme without delay. This change is far-reaching, character involving, as it must do, the interests not only of Government, but of the public in general and of the commercial community in particular.

Sir John Hewett, when a Member of the Commerce and Industry Department, took up this question and a good deal of discussion ensued, but it was dropped for the time being. Since then there have been many changes. First, the feeble report of the Tupper Committee; secondly the Newland's Reforms and thirdly, the sudden relinquishment of office by Mr. Berrington, Director-General of Telegraphs, as a protest against the interference of the Commerce and Industry Department. Since his departure from India the Hon'ble Mr. Dampster has been officiating.

Now that Mr. Berrington's retirement is in prospect, the Government perhaps may seize the opportunity of carrying out the amalgamation of the Director-Generalships of the Post and Telegraph Departments. As many important results are involved in the coming changes, the Government of India would do well to hasten some definite announcement regarding the matter with a view to afford the mercantile community and the general public an opportunity to express their views.

FRONTIER ARMS TRAFFIC.

Dealers' New Tactics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

With reference to the Arms Traffic in Afghanistan and the supply of rifles from the Herat direction to the Frontier tribes, some further information has been received here. It seems clear that no smuggling of the arms through the Trans-Caspian Province or Northern Persia takes place and that such consignments, as are dealt with, come from Muscat. The Afghan and the tribal caravan leaders have been driven to take a very round about route in order to avoid the outpost at Robat near Koh-i-Malik Siah on the Southern border of Seistan. Accordingly, they carry goods through Kandahar to Herat as ordinary traders, pick up additional camels at the latter place and then enter the south-eastern corner of Persia. Their route, thereafter, is well within Persian territory, Rigan, in the province of Kerman, whence they make for the Mekran Coast or some point in the Strait of Ormuz. If they are dissappointed in picking up consignments of arms from Muscat, they revert to ordinary trade and return to the head with laden camels. They have adopted this course during the present year, and several Kafilas are known to have reached Herat. The profits made are less than those which accrue from dealings in rifles and ammunition, but still some returns on capital are secured.

ENTERIC FEVER AT BANGALORE.

Several Cases Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 26.

Ever since the military authorities started a daily farm in Bangalore on up-to-date hygienic lines with sterilising apparatus etc. a few years ago, from which source the general public have been largely supplied with their daily produce, enteric fever in the station appeared to have sensibly subsided. It is, therefore, regarded as somewhat mysterious that during the past two weeks several serious cases of this fever have occurred, the earliest one being that of an artilleryman who died on Sunday. The patients to-day are Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the barrister (who is recovering), Mr. R. Scott of Messrs. Gow Ltd., who is in a critical condition, and Mr. Harold Ormerod whose case has just been diagnosed. It is felt that some other source that the dairy supply calls for investigation.

BANGALORE SOLDIERS' CLUB TO BE CLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 26.

After several rumours and counter-rumours the Soldiers' Club of Bangalore is to be closed by order of the General Commanding the Division. It has been in existence for over seven years and has been a great boon not only to furlough men from all parts of India and Burma desiring to live a club life out of barracks while on leave, but also for those of the garrison who were able to pursue their pastimes among comrades of their own rank and untrammelled by the stricter rules of regimental institutes proper. The closing is due to lack of support.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Budget Discussion.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, JULY 26.

The meeting of the Bombay Legislative was resumed in the Council Hall, Poona, to-day, when the discussion on the Budget was continued.

The Hon. C. H. Setalvad referred to the speech of Dr. Nariman who is accused of sneering at the educated leaders of the Indians. He concurred with the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim that sanitary measures could not have effect unless you educated the people and removed the prejudices of the ignorant masses. He appealed to Government to push on the extension of primary education. Mr. Sharp had expressed surprise that so little had been said of higher education, but members who were specially interested in the Bombay University had been to some extent prejudiced by the unfortunate position which had arisen in the University pavilion in which Mr. Sharp was the central figure although the speaker recognised that he was neither responsible for nor the willing cause of that position but could not help extending sympathy to Mr. Sharp when the other day he wrote a letter to the Syndicate resigning his position on the University Committees on the ground that he felt embarrassed and his colleagues might be embarrassed if in Committees he accepted positions which he thought right but which might afterwards be repudiated by Government. When it was decided ten months ago, that English history should be a compulsory subject in the Arts course, it was thought that a solution had been found of the controversy which had raged in the University for a long time. The Government had only recently chosen to write to the University pointing out that in their opinion it will not be desirable that English history should be a compulsory subject.

GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY.

He recognised that in giving this decision the Government were fully convinced of the correctness of their view and consider it to be in the best interests of the University, but the Government must also recognise that the members of the University were equally concerned that their view was in the best interests of higher education. It was a view which had been held by many members of the Bombay University Senate, both European and Indian, for many years. He asked whether it was wise, expedient, or statesmanlike, to force the view of Government on the Senate. In these circumstances he criticised Government for communicating its views to the Senate, before discussion had been completed and decision reached. He said that the Senate should not be influenced by the Government or any outside body, till it had come to a decision which it would then be received by Government and accepted or rejected. Any other course would weaken the sense of responsibility of the members of the Senate,

The Hon'ble W. L. Graham referred to Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola's remarks with regard to race specials suggesting that facilities offered by Railway Companies could be better employed. He feared that gambling was a vice to which the human race was addicted and if people did not gamble on horse races they would gamble on something else. There were many who attended races who did not gamble and it must be borne in mind that races provided a very pleasant outing at this time of the year and that many people in Bombay benefited by the change. With the extension of racing evils had no doubt crept in and the action which the Government was taking in connection with the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. was welcomed by all those who had the truest interests of sport at heart. It was gratifying to see that a substantial sum had been set aside for educational purposes. He hoped Government would see their way out of this sum to materially to increase the salaries of teachers rendering their remuneration more commensurate with the gravity of their duties.

UNDERPAID TEACHERS.

He attributed the slow progress of the educational movement largely to the smallness of teachers' pay a hundred thousand of whom received less than eight rupees a month. He hoped Government would concentrate their efforts on improving the prospects of the teachers and the status of the schools already existing. In conclusion he hoped Government would increase the salary of the Senior Physician of St. George's Hospital so as to permit the employment of the most skilled and senior physician available who would devote his time exclusively to the great work that was entrusted to him.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola explained that his meaning had been that the provision by Government Railways of special facilities of race meetings had been interpreted in some quarters as Government's encouragement of racing.

The Hon'ble Mr. Motilal Chunilal said that Sir Pherozshah's statement that some non-official members were more official than the officials was unwarranted. The proceedings of the Council showed that those members took an intelligent interest in the discussions and even opposed and voted against Government when conscience dictated such action.

HON. MR. LAMB'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb said he had listened with great attention in order to learn to get the exact extent to which the rules which had been laid down for the discussion of the Budget would be observed. He understood when rules were framed that their intention was that discussion at Budget meetings should not be on the old lines of reviews of the general administration of the Government but for discussion of Budget itself only. Former members of the various departments replied on matters affecting their departments. However under the new rules it was his duty to reply to the whole debate and therefore he would confine himself to points which closely or directly related to the Budget. Many points had been discussed by members which, although interesting in themselves, had nothing to do with the Budget. Questions of the arts curriculum at the Bombay University and the curricula for primary and seconday schools had nothing to do with the present Budget, and these questions as well as may others dealt with by members were in his opinion irrelevant to the debate. These points he did not doubt would be considered by the heads of departments concerned. With reference to the suggestion made as to the Agriculture Department, the Government considered it desirable to provide in the Budget only a sum which with the present staff and resources it could spend. The Department had been undergoing rapid development and the Government was prepared to make a larger provision for it, as it made further progress. Proposals for increasing the staff were now under consideration. Continuing he explained the difficulties principally arising from the Watan law which prevented the Government from increasing the pay of Kulkarnis.

RYOTS AND EVASION OF PAYMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar appeared to be afraid that the increase of revenue was being secured by compulsory arrests. The Government insisted when the crops were large enough to permit the payment of the revenue of the present year and also some amount of arrears that the money must be paid. They found that not only ryots but persons of the land owning classes endeavoured to evade payment and in a few cases and as a last resort recourse had been made to compulsory arrests.

With regard to the Durbar expenditure he could not say anything definite. The estimates were now before the Government of India, but, whether they would be finally adopted or to what extent they would be shared between Provincial and Imperial Revenue he could not say. If they exceeded the five lakhs provided in the Budget, the excess would be met by reappropriation of other heads or, if necessary, and with approval of the Government of India from the balances.

Finally, there was a statement of the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas that in the revenue collecting department expenditure was rising at a more rapid rate than the income. He did not think it was a fair comparison to take one year and compare it with another single year selected a few years later. An accurate comparison could only be obtained by a study of a series of years. However taking Mr. Munmohandas's figures he showed that in only one of the four departments quoted was there a large rise of expenditure disproportionate to the increase of income. This was the Excise Department which was not only a revenue collecting department, but the Government also employed the department for the suppression of liquor consumption and some allowance should be made for this in examining its expenditure. With regard to the Forest Department that the department was bound to spend a good deal of money for the purpose of future return they had undeveloped forest lands on which they were bound to spend money for their development.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPECH.

The Governor in Council closing the Budget debate said:—"I will not detain this Council long, but there are a few points that have arisen in the course of the discussion to which I wish to refe The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy referred to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and expressed the hope that Government would not neglect its needs. I can assure him that this question is under consideration and that as I have said elsewhere we are most anxious to do more for technical education than at present, but for that as for much else we depend on the monsoon. He also mentioned the contemplated improvement in north and south communication which is an important need in the City of Bombay. This most important question is not ripe for the consideration of Government, but I can assure him that whatever is decided the greatest care will be taken to minimise hardship and to prevent any large displacement of population.

MALARIA CAMPAIGN IN BOMBAY.

"I was glad to note that the Hon'ble Dr. Nariman appreciated the valuable investigations into malaria in Bombay Island, which have been carried out by Dr. Bentley. There can be no doubt that this scourge could be eradicated at a moderate expenditure, now that we have the necessary knowledge. The Government cannot do more than we have promised, but we are sure that the Municipal Corporation will now take up this important matter in earnest and that before long we shall see a great improvement in the health of the City from the removal of the sources of infection.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

"As regards the proposed Pasteur Institute, we must wait till we know whether the new serum can be safely used. If that proves to be the case we shall be spared the expense of starting an institute at Parel. If not I have no doubt that we shall be able to arrange for the treatment to be carried on and I fully agree with Dr. Nariman that it is much needed in the interests of the poor.

ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR EDUCATION

"The Hon. Mr. Sharp has lucidly explained the reasons which have led up to permit a longer period of teaching in the vernacular. I may add that the advantages of the proposed change have been frequently pressed upon me from many quarters ever since I came to the Presidency. Our object is to facilitate teaching and at the same time to quicken the acquisition of English. Our decision rests upon practical experience, and I hope that the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas will trust us. I am glad to know that the Hon. Mr. Belvi does. If the new regulations fail in their objects, it will be very easy to alter them. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad referred to the question of the Gujarat College and I wish to assure that Government adhere to the decision I have already announced. The delay has arisen by what may be called another difficulty and I am in hopes that it may be overcome before long and that we may be able to avail ourselves of the splendid munificence of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal to the fullest extent for the advancement of higher education in Gujarat. I can assure the Hon. Mr. Rodda, that Government warmly sympathise with the scheme for a College for the Southern Division, for as it is only a question of ways and means and in face of the needs of primary education we cannot now undertake large expenditure of this nature. We must wait and will see what private enterprise can provide and I cordially wish success to the efforts of the hon'ble member and his friends. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla has told us that education leads to sanitation, but I am afraid that it is only a half truth. It requires a great deal of education to induce people to believe that fresh air is a good thing and that the contamination of water is a great danger. Highly educated people are not always willing to remove the sources of malarial infection for which they are responsible. We must not allow ourselves to believe that education is a panacea for all human ills because experience precisely shows that this is not the case. While therefore I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad that Government should continue to extend education as rapidly as our means permit, we should not neglect sanitary measures and I agree with the Hon'ble Dr. Nariman that in bringing medical aid to the relief of the people we have still much to accomplish. The Hon'ble Mr Setalvad in very temperate language has brought before this Council the vexed question of

THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

"As the Hon'ble Mr Lamb has said I think it is irrelevant to his discussion, but I will make a few short remarks upon the question, because I know it is one which is exciting great public interest. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad has quite represented the situation as it is.

"It would have been useless for the Government to express any opinion until such time as the reports of the Committees came up for consideration by the Senate, and it would have been unfair or so it seems to me to intervene at a later period without giving any previous elucidation of our views and I do think if we had taken that course we should have laid ourselves open to much more violent attacks than those we are experiencing. What has been the motive of the Government action at this stage? Simply, and solely to secure adequate discussion of an important matter which had never been threshed out in the Senate. I think how important the change is. It means multiplying by four and a half times the value of this particular subject. Surely a change of that importance deserves long, full and complete debate. The hon. member laid great stress on the Government power of nomination of members of the Senate. I hope I need not assure him that the Government never nominates members, because they are people on whose votes we can trust, but we seek to nominate men who show that they are in touch with education and are likely to bring to bear upon it sane and sound judgment. The Government wish at the present time that every member of the Senate shall vote according to his conscience. If I were a member of the Senate—and I have been a member of the Senate—I really do not think I should have taken the view Mr. Setalvad has taken. I think that I should have preferred that the Government should have frankly at this stage given an explanation of their views; given their reasons for them rather than coming at the end with authority to intervene by executive order.

PHYSICIAN OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

"The Hon Mr. Graham raised the question of the salary of the Chief Physician at St. George's Hospital. I have pleasure in informing him that some time ago the Government obtained the sanction of the Government of India to increase the salary on condition that no private practice and only consulting practise be taken by the Chief Physician and when a vacancy occurs these new conditions will be observed.

"The Government being very human we do appreciate the congratulations of hon. members on the efforts we are making for the public welfare. Such congratulations are an encouragement to us at a time when we have to face detraction from many quarters, but they are not in the least likely to make us believe that our measures were perfect. When, therefore, the Hon. Sir Pherozshah Mehta announced that he was about to show us the spots that mar the light which we endeavour to shed, I hoped that we should learn something that would be profitable and I was disappointed to find that he omitted to say anything on this subject. Instead he developed an attack on the opinions of a late and a present member of this Council and on my own. I confess I fail to understand his views or to reconcile his contradictions. He seems to have forgotten that the taxation of India is in the hands of a Council which has an official majority and which can never be in nearly such close touch with public opinion and public views as this presidency as is the Council and on which Bombay can only be slenderly represented. On calm reflection it may occur to him that security against any taxation of which he might disapprove would be vastly increased, if the power of imposing it rested with this Council and that what he calls a 'dangerous proposal' would be much more nearly in accordance with the principles which he expounded than present arrangements. I am, however, not greatly concerned with a question which at the present time is not before us in any way. What I regret is that the hon. member should have introduced into this Council the expression,

Government member and 'anti-Government member.' I have never heard them before and I hope never to hear them again. It is my belief hon. members, whether elected or nominated, come to the Council with an open mind prepared to discuss all questions on their merits and to vote according to their conscience when the pros and cons have been explained. I trust that it may never again be suggested that factions might prevail in our councils. I am very sorry that the hon. member had not time to complete his speech, but I must remind him that he was aware that a limit of twenty minutes had been imposed; that this limit is more generous than that which was observed on the last occasion and that from the beginning to end his speech never touched upon the subject before the Council which was the Budget for the current year. Now that the hon. members have full powers of submitting resolutions on matters of public interest, I think it is necessary that the discussion of the Budget should, in future, be confined to its legitimate object and such matters as the representation of Mahomedans on municipalities, the restriction of gambling on race courses and Mahomedan holidays, though of great importance, ought not to be introduced on occasions like this.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that I regard this annual general discussion as valuable to Government and to the public. We are always glad to know the use of hon' members and to meet them as far as lies within our power. We welcome criticism of our actions and we are glad of the opportunities of removing misunderstanding. Our anxieties arising from the break in the monsoon are shared by every hon. able member of this Council. We are at one in the earnest desire that this year in which we are to have the honour of receiving Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress may bring bountiful prosperity to the people of India. We may still cherish that hope, but if, which may God avert, we find ourselves faced with scarcity I wish to assure this Council that the Government were never better prepared to meet it than we now are and that we would take the promptest action to mitigate distress."

NEWS BILLS INTRODUCTED.

The Hon. Mr Chaubal introduced the Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Bill with the object of transferring certain proceedings from the District to the Subordinate Courts in order to give District Judges more time for inspection and supervision. The Bill was read the first time.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal also introduced a Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act and the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act for the purpose of exempting the Co-operative Credit Societies from the disabilities imposed on the creditors of the agriculturists and to make it easier for investors to obtain good security. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein Peerbhoy moved a Resolution asking for the restrictions of the slaughter of cattle for purposes other than food, viz., trade purposes. He said the quantities of cattle slaughtered each year for the sake of hides, bones and tallow, were nearly a crore. This Resolution was withdrawn in favour of an amendment by the Hon. Mr. Karandiker stating that the maintenance and rearing of cattle should receive a larger attention from the Government. This was defeated and the meeting of the Council then closed.

IN AN UNKNOWN LAND.

Life in Dutch New Guinea.

In an address before the Royal Geographical Society, in mail week, Captain C. G. Rawling described the work of the expedition sent to Dutch New Guinea, the largest unknown area of land in the world, by the Ornithologist Union of Great Britain, in order to commemorate its jubilee. Almost coal-black in colour and rather exceeding the average European in height, the Mimika coast native, with his splendidly developed muscles, was physically an almost perfect man. But the mass of curly hair, in which the natives of other districts take so much pride, was here cut off by means of sharpened shells, split bamboo, or an old piece of hoop iron, and with the loss of hair nearly all love of decoration or ornament seemed to have vanished, their dress consisting of a large white shell, a hollow carved bamboo, or a narrow strip of tree bark beaten soft and pliable. Widows were rather favoured in this respect, for their weeds consist of a great pork bonnet, in addition to a bodice and skirt, all of grass. Slaves from childhood worked from daybreak till long after dark in the search for food, and to make the man, their master, happy, the women rapidly became old, haggard, and hideous.

MEN'S SHARPENED TEETH.

The teeth of the men, but not the women, were in many instances sharpened to a point, a custom often regarded as a sign of cannibalistic practices, but no evidence of this was observed by the travellers. But a peaceful village became in a moment a scene of turmoil, with spears whizzing through the air, clubs wielded indiscriminately and in earnest, while the air resounded with the wild yells of man and woman alike. There were nightly broils which welcomed the expedition, for the joy of its arrival induced then men to break out into wild orgies of drunkenness. Daily parties of tapers settled round the sugar palms, and drank their fill the potent beer, returning at night full of cheer, and winding up the carouse by wife beating, house burning, or some such attractive amusement.

Captain Rawling and Mr. E. Marshall, the medical officer, paid a visit to the pigmy village of Wambirimi, or Wambirimerbing where from 40 to 45 men appeared, but despite the heaviest bribes offered for the sight of one woman none of the latter put in an appearance, the men refusing to exhibit their wives. Of the measuring standard and the craniometer many of the men were terrified and could only be induced to submit with the heaviest of bribes. From his experience, Captain Rawling had no hesitation saying that the land was impossible to any but a Papuan.

TURKISH ARMY CONTRACTS.

Success of British Firms.

Interesting particulars are afforded in the report of Major L. L. R. Samson, his Majesty's Consul at Adrianople, of the success of British firms in tendering for Turkish Army supplies. The increase during the last two years is shown in tabular form thus :—

	1908. £	1909. £	1910. £
Army cloth	10,000	33,760	32,050
Boots		6,000	4,300
Blankets		....	8,800
Canvas for haversacks			2,200
Woollen waistbands (kushaks)			5,700
„ puttie strings			450
Sacks for grain		2,000	2,000

"It is a matter of satisfaction," proceeds Major Samson, that British firms have now taken up the matter of the supply of kushaks (woollen waistbands) to this district. The trade in these articles has hitherto been entirely in the hands of Germany, in which country they were manufactured. It is important that the samples sent should be exactly copied, with fringe knotted of 21cm. in length, since the Turkish peasantry, who form the bulk of the purchasers of this article, are by nature conservative, and the slightest difference in pattern may tend to turn the scale in favour of the German product. The trade in this article amounts to about £4,000 yearly, exclusive of military contracts.

"The purchase by the military authorities of army blankets seems likely to give an impetus to the sale of this article amongst civilians. Private individuals who have seen the British blankets supplied have been much impressed by their quality and low price. It seems therefore not too much to hope that they may shortly replace the inferior foreign blankets which at present hold the market here. A British firm who tendered for woollen khaki cloth was unable to guarantee delivery of more than half the order of 206,000 yards. The military authorities were in consequence obliged to place the remainder of the order with a Bulgarian syndicate at 3s. 11 1-4d. per metre, as against 3s. 8d. the British price. On the other hand, doubtless with a view to favouring local manufacturers, an order was placed with the Government cloth factory (Fez Haneh) at Constantinople for 15,000 blankets at 63 pias. each, as against 39 3-4 pias., the price paid to a British firm. Of the first consignment of 5,000 sent by the Turkish factory, 2,000 were returned. The British deliveries proved so satisfactory that the original order for 15,000 was increased to 25,000."

"THE HUMBAG OF ADDRESSES"

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

SIR,—It was an English King, and I believe Charles II who once remarked that he knew of instances of persons having been kicked down, but not kicked up. This was said nearly three centuries ago. The world has made vast progress since then. It is a truism in all countries, and at all times that subordinates have obtained certificates of character and work from their superiors. But strange as it may seem at first sight, there has been a marvellous in this branch also, and superiors have learnt the fine art of securing certificates in their favour from their subordinates and creatures in office. The art is certainly to be commended for the ingenuity exercised both in obtaining certificates as well as in getting over the humiliation involved therein. This is done very easily by a simple change in nomenclature. That which they give their subordinates is called by the ordinary name of certificates, written on plain pieces of paper worth a quarter anna at the most, while what they exact from their subordinates is known by the dignified term of addresses, printed on costly vellum or silk, and as if this is not enough, arrangement is often made to see the same in beautiful caskets of fine workmanship, which might remain as heirlooms in the family.

That a subordinate should wish for a certificate from his superior as a reward for his approved services in the hope of helping his future prospects thereby is quite natural, but what strikes one is the disgusting vanity that urges a superior to stoop to crave for an address from his subordinates. Again a superior has the will and the strength to refuse his certificates in undeserved cases, but this can never be the case with poor subordinates who are generally under his thumb. Whether they will it or not, whether the superior is a good man or bad, subordinates have no option, but to meekly bend their necks, and put their names down on subscription list. Any half-heartedness or hesitation on their parts may involve risk of loss of appointment or promotion, or brand them with the seal of disloyalty. We all know how these addresses are got up. There are a number of ready-made addresses at book-sellers' stalls, and pray permit me to give below a model, which can be of a very general use:—"Throughout the many years that you have been at the helm of affairs of this important office, we, who have worked under you have felt that in for we had not only a chief of the highest ability, and great shrewdness and sagacity who had devoted himself unsparingly to promote the prosperity of the firm, but a kind and most indulgent friend at whose hands we have met with nothing but the highest courtesy, warm sympathy, and above all a just and generous treatment which must be acknowledged to be beyond all praise. Indeed we consider ourselves singularly fortunate in having so long over us a master whom we deem every way to be typical. These qualities have warmly and spontaneously won for you our highest esteem and regard. For all you urbanity, kindness and liberality, we embrace the present opportunity to express our warmest and lifelong gratitude. It is with feelings of sincere regret and heavy heart that we now part from you. But though you may be absent from our sight, you will believe us when we assure you that you will never be absent from our mind. We will always remember with pleasure the period that we worked under your able, sympathetic and considerate supervision, and recall to memory the many agreeable reminiscences of which it is full":—

The craze for addresses has been on the increase for some years, and it is high time that something should be done to arrest its further progress. It seems to me that the responsibility for this nuisance rests in no small degree with the Press. Glowing accounts of gatherings for presentation of addresses are prepared carefully, and find room in newspapers. This publicity spreads love for notoriety like wild-fire. What is that to the general public that a certain Manager, Agent, Secretary, or Head Clab of a private firm, mill or warehouse is polite and kind to his subordinates or customers? This is the first qualification required of a superior. He is what he is expected to be. Why should newspapers burden their columns with rubbish like this? Once in a way, if a really good man has done something beyond the sphere of his duties, and is such as is necessary to be held up as an example to other persons, it will be well and good to point out his special merits, requiring special treatment. But to blow bugles for all good, bad, or indifferent is to do injustice to the really deserving few. On the other hand, it will not be difficult to quote instances of obnoxious superiors having been praised the loudest, and given the most splendid of funerals from office.

Human nature, being what it is, the same infirmity of character is noticed everywhere, and in no way less prominently. Princes, Rajahs, Chiefs, and Nawabs are fondly addicted to this pleasant vice. Officers of Government are not above it. One might say fearlessly that petty ruling chiefs are the most offending parties With them it has now become the rule to arrange for addresses from their subjects on most trivial occasions. Anniversaries of theirs births, and assumption of charge of insignificant "gadees" of their ancestors pass for big days, with mock shows. They believe they are the rulers of their subjects and as such rulers they believe themselves (poor deluded souls) to be equal in rank to great kings, and Potentates of independent and mighty nations, and therefore entitled in every way to all the regal paraphernalias of those big courts. Fancy, the petty Chief of a few wretched villages yielding a gross income of three to five lakhs of rupees, with a total population of ignorant ryots numbering a few thousand souls, receiving an address from his subjects, and reading to them a well prepared high sounding reply. What does this mean? Nothing but a lame show to hoodwink the world—which is an impossibility. I was aghast the other day on reading that the Chief of a certain Native State made a parade of his having granted his subjects the high and inestimable boon of trial by Jury in murder cases. The chief town of this Native State boasts of 800 people and the entire population of the State hardly consists of ten thousand souls. What should be expected of a Jury-trial in a State like this? Nothing but a judicial farce pure and simple. Here also the Press is at fault for printing and publishing the holding of the Durbar of a handful of rustics, and the reading of an address by illituate villagers, and the reading of a gracious reply by His Highness. Large cities like Broach, Nariad, Sholapore and Bijapore have not been granted the privilege of trial by Jury and it is not a matter for small surprise that a wretched village of a Native State could be in a position to enjoy the so-called boon. This is all a farce of the twentieth century every petty Chief in India plays "His Majesty" and his Devan "His Excellency." The paramount British Government is certainly the best friend of Native Chiefs, and it would, indeed, be well, if Government was to send the Chiefs a word of advice though their Political officers that childish things like these mock addresses and sham privileges serve, but to make them the more ridiculous in the eyes of Government, as well as of the enlightened world, not to speak of their own principalities. It might also be intimated to them that their forefathers were very wise in their silence and retirement, and were respected the more for that and that these half-educated going Chiefs of to-day had better commit to heart the following three short lines of immortal Shakespeare :—

> "Have more than thou showest,
> Speak less than thou knowest,
> Lend less than thou owest."

I now come to officers of Government. It has now become a regular fashion to vote a statue in marble or bronze to a retiring Viceroy or a Governor of a Presidency, or a Commander-in-Chief, a large size oil-painting to a Lieutenant-Governor or a members of Council, or a Chief Commissioner, or an Agent to the Governor-General; a portrait bust to an Agent of the Governor, or a Commissioner, or a Political officer, an evening party to a Collector or District Judge, a nautch party or a pansoparee party to a Sub-Judge or a Deputy Collector or a Mamlatdar. But when the retiring officer is a Commissioner of Abkari, the activity of big Abkari contractors is beyond all praise, and when an Assistant Collector of Abkari happens to be the object of admiration, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors of Abkari are indefatigable, and their laudable exertions are admirably supported by retail shopkeepers of "pure liquor" and "unadulterated toddy". The gathering and scene at the Railway station at the time of departure is certainly most touching. The long neck of the camel is found too short to hang, all the big and fragrant garlands brought them for the occasion. Bouquets, occupy the full bench of a carriage compartment, and the station reverberates with echoes of "Hip, Hip. Hurrah" and "three cheers" and three more" when train starts. But the under-tone of the enthusiastic gathering undergoes a sudden change of a violent nature before the engine has reached the distant semaphore. What that change could possibly be, I leave unsaid for your intelligent readers to guess. The officers who are generally left in the lurch are the Honourable the Judges of His Majesty's High Courts. They certainly merit this cold treatment on account of their well-known obstinacy in working in the old groom of the "spirit and letter of the law," and never once thinking of getting out of it either by hook or crook to oblige a suitor, or a party lamentably forgetful of the noble saying "Do unto others as you would wish others do you." When they do not think of obliging persons coming before them how can they expect in these matter-of-fact days others to oblige them by raising memorials for them. They had better rest in peace, as they are, with a few sweet sentences from the practised tongues of lawyers on their leaving the Bench for the last time.

I am aware of the existence of an old standing order of Government, for bidding all public servants accepting addresses and parties (even fruits) from any "but the most intimate friends." The order is honoured more in the breach than in the observance inasmuch as the little elastic loop-hole is invariably taken advantage of. And fancy parties of two or three hundreds of "intimate friends"! The accounts of these parties are freely and fearlessly published, but strange it is, that no notice is ever taken of them by Government. I think we have had enough of this foolery. Government should either cancel or enforce rigorously the old standing order of theirs. It is no wonder that in these days of high living people should shudder at the sight of subscription-lists. The sooner they are stopped with a strong hand, the better for all concerned. The popularity of an officer is not to be judged by the density of the gathering held in his honour. The more the laxity in duty, the greater the popularity, and the longer the subscription-list. "The path of duty is the road to glory" is a saying to be learnt by heart by all officers—high or low,—and this and this alone will win golden opinions, which will last longer than statues, portraits, busts, etc., etc.,—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Lord Tenterden's Plea for Future.

In a speech delivered at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon in mail week on the occasion of the musical festival of the Nonconformist Choir Union, Lord Tenterden said that the Crystal Palace was the only building in the world where a festival of choirs of such magnitude could be held, and he thought it was the only auditorium in the world where so vast an audience could listen to the vastest choir in the world. "Now there is a danger," he proceeded, of the dissolution of the palace. It is for sale; and the place that for 50 years has been a great home of music and a fountain of festival may soon be no more. I have wondered where, in that case, you and the other great choral and musical festivals will meet. Your leaders fear that the result would be that you yourselves would be dissolved, or at least in great danger of it Your dissolution would be a calamity to the Churches; the dissolution of this palace would be a calamity to the nation.

"But you may already know that some of us, having no official connection either with the past of this palace or with its present, are working hard to save it, free from all charge of mercenary motive, and with a scheme far removed from suspicion of financial intrigue or complicity for sordid ends, so much so that it has been spoken of as the finest project ever placed before the British public. I have the honour to be chairman of a body of gentlemen who are giving time and energy to preserve the existence of this Crystal Palace. We have the active support of such well known people as the Earl of Kinnoull, Earl Grey, the Earl of Sondes, the Earl of Effingham, Lord Decies, Lord Kingsale, Sir A. Turner, Sir W. Treacher, Sir William Treloar, and Sir George White. Indeed, we have many thousands of supporters, including Bishops, clergy, ministers, musicians, singers, mayors, Peers and Peeresses, M. P.s, scientists, educationists, and artists; but we need many thousands more.

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

"One great feature of this scheme is that it proposes the saving of the palace by the people for the people. It is a people's movement We need every-body's help and desire every one, even the children to participate in the benefit that will accrue. We give to every subscriber of one guinea a certificate entitling him to free membership in the memorial and all the privileges it may bring, and to free admission to the palace for life immediately the scheme is completed, and to enable fathers to enter their whole family the guinea may be paid in instalments spread over any necessary period. Thus, it may be said that we suit the pocket of the poorest as well as the millionaire. I want your help in persuading others to help. The other day I was listening to the Archbishop of York, who was teaching us that we should work for the good of others. This is the spirit which animates my council. We work for posterity, and I want you to be workers together with us in preventing a national calamity such as the closing of this palace would be, and in securing it to the nation for ever by right of purchase, as the the King Edward National Memorial.

"As I review the historic annals of this place, I find that it has royal associations of the highest character. It was built in the first place by men stirred to high achievement under the inspiration of King Edward's father—the Prince Consort. It was opened by Victoria the Good, King Edward's mother, with these words: 'It is my earnest wish and hope that the bright anticipations which have been formed as to the future destiny of the Crystal Palace may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be completely realised, and that this wonderful structure and the treasures of art and knowledge which it contains may long continue to elevate and interest, as well as to delight and amuse, the minds of all classes of my people."

"This place, in spite of all its vicissitudes, must continue to stand and at this hour, when we have called upon the nation to save it, what more appropriate than that these efforts should materialise into a people's memorial of Queen Victoria's greatest son, King Edward the Peacemaker? When this is achieved, the latter glory of this palace will be greater than its former glory. And the promise is great. Twice within the last two months the King and Queen have visited this palace, and their coming augurs brighter days. We trust that when the King Edward National Memorial is consummated it may be worthy of receiving a new name, as the Royal Crystal Palace."

ABBOTS OF READING.

Memorials Unveiled.

The memorials were unveiled recently in the Forbury Gardens at Reading by Sir William Osler, to commemorate the lives of Hugh de Boves and Hugh Cook Faringdon, the first and last of the long line of Reading abbots. The first Hugh, who received his appointment in 1123, was educated under Anselm, and spent his earlier monastic days in the Abbey of Cluny Then he became Prior of St. Pancras, at Lewes, the headquarters of the Cluniacs in England, and after his arrival on English soil King Henry speedily learned of his piety and erudition. Unfortunately, his tenure of office at Reading lasted only for seven years, being terminated by his election to the See of Rouen.

The second memorial is to the last abbot, another Hugh appointed by another Henry, but whereas the first of the line died full of years and honour, the last fell a victim to the persecution following the breach with Rome. Yet of his loyalty to the King there can be but little doubt, for he was among those contributing men and money to resist the Northern rebels in 1536. The martyrdom of Hugh Faringdon took place without any proper show of Justice, and the order for his death is written in Cromwell's own hand:—"The Abbot Redying to be sent down to be tried and executed at Redyng with his complices." The verdict had thus been determined beforehand, but he met his death with equanimity, and after the lapse of centuries his town is to do honour to his memory. The ceremony of unveiling took place on July 10, at half-past three.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists an Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay F. C. vs Y. M. C. A.

Wednesday evening's game in the League was played between the Y. M. C. A. and the Bombay Football Club on the Cooperage ground. The weather was fine and a somewhat late start was made before a fair attendance. The Bombay F. C. were a forward short and although they made some determined rushes, their opponents had the better of the game which was fast and interesting throughout.

The Y. M. C. A. crossed into their opponents' half soon after the start, but did not succeed in scoring from a corner. The Bombay Football Club then attacked and G. Brewin put in a rising shot which just went over the cross-bar. Rushes were made by both sides, but the Y. M. C. A. once again drew ahead of their opponents and, from a pass by Eden, Moore, who looked "off side', beat Walker. After a brief visit to the Y. M. C. A. goal, by the Bombay F.C. forwards, which was productive of no score, the Y. M. C. A. pressed again, and Walker saved well from both Moore and Cornfield. The Y. M. C. A. still pressed strongly and in more than one tussle in the goal-mouth, Walker had his work cut out to defend his charge. Up and down play ensued until half-time came. Score :—

Y. M. C. A..... 1 goal
Bombay F. C..... nil.

An opening effort was made by the Bombay men in the second half, but the Y. M. C. A. forward obtained the ball and Eden put in a well-placed shot which Hildreth could not reach. However, just before this, Templeton had been palpably fouled by Tuffield so that the Bombay F. C. were unlucky in losing the point. Some minutes of uneventful play followed, although twice Eden shot wide when he might have scored, and then, a rush by the Bombay F. C. forwards was terminated by T. Brewin scoring a goal for his side. Some excitement now entered into the game, and the Bombay F. C. played with more dash, Hildreth having to save more than once. Just before time, however, Moore got the ball and gave his side a third goal. Score.

Y. M. C. A..... 3 goals.
Bombay F. C..... 1 goal.

The teams were as follows :—

Bombay F. C. :—Goal, Walker; backs, Foskett and Chapman; half-backs, Elliott, Templeton and Schultz; forwards, T. Brewin, Wilkie, G. Brewin, and Hogan.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Tapsell and Methalone; half-backs, Phillips, Towson, and Benson; forwards, Tuffield, Cornfield, Eden, Moore and Cooper.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	8	8	0	0	55	1	16
U. G. A.	8	5	2	1	22	14	11
Bombay Gymkhana	9	4	3	2	30	12	10
Bombay F. C.	9	4	3	2	17	13	10
Telegraphs	9	3	5	1	7	19	7
Y. M. C. A.	9	3	6	0	7	19	6
Byculla Ry. Institute.....	9	2	6	1	4	31	5
B. V. A.	9	1	5	3	2	32	5

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following are the results of the Bombay Gymkhana mud sports held yesterday.

1st Race: Individual Jumping Competition for horses: (1) Horse ridden by Mr. Moulton; (2) horse ridden by Mr. Pearson.

2nd Race: Half Section Tent Pegging: (1) Mr Meikle, and (2) Captain Wintle.

3rd Race: Ladies Spiral Race: (1) Mrs. Macausland and (2) Mrs. Reynolds.

4th Race: Mounted Infantry Half Section Race.—One of the half sections will lead two ponies or horses on foot, unsaddled, to his companion who is waiting for him with the two saddles forward at a mark. They will saddle their horses and ride the course to a certain point, exchange saddles, saddle up and finish together:—(1) Mr. Pearson and Mr. Baird (2) Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Moulton.

5th Race: Chatty Race.—Competitors will ride a course and pick up chatty without dismounting. The first to return to the post with the chatty unbroken to win. Competitors will be given polo sticks and may break the chatties in the hands of other competitors. Riders must not go outside the course:—(1) Mr. Meakle and (2) Mr. Knight Brown.

6th Race: Egg and Spoon Race.—Competitors will line up to a rope, which is placed on the ground, mounted. The ladies will be started running from a distance about 25 yards beyond the line carrying egg on a spoon and hand same to gentlemen who will immediately ride a course. First past post with egg on spoon to win. The egg must not be touched otherwise than by the spoon. If either gentleman or lady drops an egg they may return for another, and all conditions as in the first case must be observed. Marks will be divided equally between the gentleman and lady:—(1) Mr. and Mrs. Adair, (2) Mr. Brigs and Mrs. Spence, (3) Mr. Forbes and Mrs. Birkett.

POONA RACES.

An Additional Race.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JULY 26.

The Poona 1st Extra Meeting is to be held on Saturday, the 29th July, 1911, and the entry closed at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 26th July, 1911.

THE NEW ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs :—Burgomaster, Little Laffy, Young Purocy, Hoojaz, Galyum, Guinea, Merchant, Soolttanal, Mulook, Bombay Bank, Borgave, Harry Johnson, Bunsee, Sardinia, Maodonia, Bonoparte, Pointer, Money Gold, Real Gold, the Camel, one Thousand, Baloz, Mysore, Artijat, and Separation of Luck.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

This evening before an unprecedented gathering of some thirty-thousand spectators, the semi-final round of the drawn game between the Mohonbagan Athletic Club and the First Middlesex Regiment was replayed. The game was a most interesting one throughout and the enthusiasm of the spectators knew no bounds. Although the Militaries put forward an excellent team who played a good game they had to give in to their Bengalee opponents, and at the call of time the Mohonbagans carried the victor by three goals to love.

Thus in the final, the Bengalee team will meet the East Yorks of Fyzabad who defeated the Calcutta F. C. yesterday in the semi-final. This is the first time that a native eleven figures in the final of the Challenge Shield Competition. The strongest points in the Mohonbagans are their combination, skilful passing and all round scientific game. Though they have to contend against fairly heavy team their lightness and extreme activity have always brought them to the fore-front.

CRICKET.

A match of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association Cricket Club will be played with the Edward Cricket Club on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Esplanade Maidan.

Mr. W. W. Froggatt, Government Entomologist, New South Wales, has found that German potash (kainit) "will drive white ants out of any soil where it is used as a manure." In the matter of fruit tree planting, he adds, a pound or so kainit mixed with the soil when planting should be sufficient for each tree.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin. Lady Constance Howard, Countess of West, Meath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 26.

Light rainfall has spread over the United Provinces, and a few falls are reported from the Punjab plains. On the West Coast, the rain remains extremely light, and in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma, the usual wet weather continues.

The principal amounts are :—Thayetmyo reports one and a half inches; Moulmein, Sibsagar, and Barisal, two; Narayanganj and Bogra, one and a half; Mymensingh, four; Muktesar, three-quarters; Khushab, one; and Mercara, three.

The forecast shows an extension of the rainfall into Bengal and the central parts of the country, and further rain in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Daltonhall," Captain J. R. Gorst, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports that she experienced strong wind and high sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapia.	Byculla	Nadé Pani	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	25·03	24·73	24·86	23·44	
Wednesday, 26th July.....	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·01	
Total	25·03	24·73	24·87	23·45	
Same date last year	32·67	28·61	28·91	27·03	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 26.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	21·85	54·11	30·80

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; the minimum is also above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri and Cawnpore record 0·10" of rain each. Humidity is equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also above normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual except in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast. Day temperature is in excess in west Central India, Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal in the south Bombay Deccan and in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been insignificant on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few light showers have occurred in the United Provinces.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and isolated showers in the southern half of the Deccan. A few dust or thunderstorms may possibly occur in Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (25th)	90·8	85·0	...	0·00
Jask	93·8	85·8	...	0·00
Muscat (25th)	101·3	90·1	...	0·00
Multan	...	...	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	104·9	74·2	...	3·23
Lahore	106·9	80·2	...	3·24
Sirsa	107·8	87·0	...	2·20
Ambala	105·6	82·4	...	6·37
Delhi	105·5	84·8	...	5·26
Agra	106·0	81·5	...	1·22
Mainpuri	107·8	78·1	0·10	3·54
Jhansi	103·6	84·5	...	3·29
Cawnpore	106·7	79·4	0·10	2·02
Allahabad	103·6	79·5	0 06	4·21
Jacobabad	111·6	76·5	...	0·05
Karachi	85·0	78·5	...	0 00
Ajmer	96·9	74·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	100·7	81·1	...	7·48
Kotah	99·0	81·1	...	4·54
Sirohi	91·0	76·5	...	1·16
Dwarka	84·8	78·7	...	0·79
Veraval	88·1	79·3	...	3·93
Rajkot	96·1	74·0	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	100·6	77·5	...	3·63
Surat	88·9	78·6	...	8·04
Ahmedabad	99·1	76·2	...	6·73
Deesa	98·3	76·4	...	7·95
Neemuch	89·9	74·7	...	9·24
Indore	89·1	75·6	...	7·11
Jubbulpore	88·8	76·3	...	14·18
Sangor	91·2	74·6	...	16·03
Chotanagpore	90·1	76·4	...	11 11
Khandwa	94·2	77·1	...	5·38
Akola	95·2	75·1	...	9·85
Amraoti	92·8	75·8	...	9·18
Nagpur	93·1	77·8	...	19·47
Chanda	92·0	76·0	...	17·89
Raipur	86·7	76·1	...	18·72
Bombay	86·4	79·4	0·08	23·53
Alibagh	84·8	78·9	...	42·06
Mormugao	84·0	76·7	0·06	48·63
Karwar	84·3	77 0	0 01	53·24
Malegaon	92·4	72·6	...	13·86
Ahmednagar	87·1	69·5	...	12·18
Poona	86·5	70·3	...	6·80
Bhotapur	94·8	71·9	...	8·11
Sholapur	90·7	70·2	...	7·29
Belgaum	79·3	66·5	...	19·61
Aurangabad	89·7	68·2	...	11·64
Hissamabad (Indur)	92·4	76·4	...	11·49
Hyderabad	91·3	74·7	0·04	7·45
Mangalore	85·3	69·8	0·21	60·34
Calicut	83·8	74·6	...	61·64
Cochin	83·7	73·7	0·13	51·56
Colombo	87·0	78·0	...	8·52
Masulipatam	93·8	80·7	...	7·88
Bellary	96 0	74·5	...	1·10
Cuddapah	98 7	77 6	0·02	5·62
Madras	95·5	80 0	0·07	1·56
Bangalore	84·3	64·8	...	7·60
Coimbatore	87·6	69·3	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·8	...	1·31
Negapatam	98·5	78·0	...	2·56

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A correspondent, who has travelled over Kathiawar, says he found young seedlings from Chital to Vavdi in a condition to stand for a week or so more without rain, but at other places they have perished, and from Chital to Jalia the young crops may survive for four or five days. High winds amounting almost to a hurricane prevail. The chief of Vadia visited his districts to see the state of things for himself and consoled the farmers by telling them that even in the event of famine, they need not fear as he would remit arrears, advance money if need be, without interest. The Revenue of Vadia State amounts to one lakh and seventy-five thousands of rupees. Vadia was formerly a small village, but has now developed into a town with a garden for public resort and good buildings.

GERMANY'S NEW SHIPS.

Bigger Guns on Recent Battleships.

The "Nauticus," the German naval year-book, publishes some interesting information, for the first time, concerning the construction and equipment of the naval programme of 1908, which includes the vessels of the "Ostriesland" class, viz., "Ostfriesland," "Helgoland," and "Thuringen," and also of the 1911 programme, which includes the "Oldenburgh" and the great cruiser "Moltke." It is pointed out that the battleships of the "Ostfriesland" class introduce a considerable element of strength into the development of Germany's sea-fighting power, as they carry an armament of 30·5 centimetre

BY THE WAY.

A MILLION-TO-ONE CHANCE.

The sequel is astonishing: Looking round, the overseer could see the eagle far off over the next hill, and so swift is the flight or swoop of these birds that the eye can hardly follow them. Lighting the fuses one by one with a practised hand, the overseer made a run for shelter from the flying stones and pieces of rock that must follow the explosion. As he did so the sky was darkened for an instant, and the eagle once again swooped over the mine, paused, and again came gliding down the air at a pace that seemed to the watching man quicker than lightning. Just at the second when the great bird was over the explosive in its rapid glide the first charge of dynamite went off. For a space of half a minute nothing could be seen, but dense fumes of smoke and dust and flying particles of rock; but when it cleared the overseer was both pleased and astonished to see the body of the eagle lying a few yards off on the ledge of rock. Surely a miracle had happened; for as the overseer himself said, when displaying his prize to his mates later in the day, "I reckon, mates, it was about a million to one chance of that bird being 1,000 yards away when the charge exploded, but these long odds don't always come off.

THE ART OF MIMICRY.

It is not given to everybody to shine as a mimic, as those who have sat through many amateur entertainments are plainfully aware. So far as the art is communicable, anyone wishing to practise it could not go to a better source than Mr. J. Arthur Bleackley who has just brought out a little book in which he gives an account of celebrated mimics from the times of Foote and Garrick down to our own age, describes the principles of the art, and furnishes many valuable suggestions from his own extensive experience. One of his quotations is from Dr. Johnson: Boswell: I gave him an account of the excellent mimicry of a friend of mine in Scotland; observing at the same time, that some people thought it a very mean thing. Dr. Johnson: Why, sir, it is making a very mean use of man's powers. But to be a good mimick requires great power, great acuteness of observation, great retention of what is observed, and great pliancy of organs to represent what is observed. Mr. Bleackley recalls Johnson's determination not to be pleased with Foote, when they first met, and how "the dog was so very comical that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back on my chair, and fairly laugh it out with the rest: there was no avoiding it—the fellow was irresistible."

A RAILWAY ANNIVERSARY.

Probably few people could say off-hand when Liverpool and Birmingham were first connected by railway. The date was July 4, 1837, and the line was called the Grand Junction Railway. Not one person in a thousand realises that this line was used for traffic within a fortnight of Queen Victoria's accession. The railway mania, which was the beginning of so many of the trunk lines now existing, did not rage, of course, until the middle of the forties.

THE WANDERERS' RETURN.

Among the effects of the Coronation processions was the dispersal of the pigeons from their resorts, especially in the City, through the erection of the stands and decorative devices. The birds, however, found a temporary home in the outskirts of Epping Forest, where they seemed quite happy. Now that things are quieter they, like many more Londoners, have come to town again, and are to be seen in gradually increasing numbers on the steps of St. Paul's. The ancient freehold in the Guildhall court-yard is still occupied by a stand, and the Bank and Mansion House neighbourhoods have not recovered from "Coronating," so the birds, are still absent. All being well, they will probably be back with us shortly. Then, indeed, London will be normal once more.

A DELIGHTED ADMIRAL.

Admiral Fauques de Jonquieres, who was one of the representatives of France at the Coronation, was apparently as pleased to be with us as we were to have him amongst us. The Admiral has been giving his impressions of his short stay to "La Liberte." From the King downwards the Admiral was everywhere received with marks of favour, and he was particularly impressed with the splendour of the naval review. He referred to the scene as one of the finest spectacles he had ever witnessed. The reception of English officers on board the French cruiser "Danton" was most successful, and so was the fraternising of the French and British seamen. The "entente-cordiale" was never more firmly cemented than now, and the Admiral is highly pleased that King George is going to maintain King Edward's cordial relations with his country.

GOING FROM HOME TO LEARN THE NEWS.

The legends of the Coronation barricades have lost nothing by distance. On the eve of the ceremony, the "Washington Times" informed its readers that the whole of the business section of London was encircled within these barriers, and that from about seven o'clock on the Thursday morning the whole area would be closed against either egress or ingress for two days, with the exception of a brief interval on the Thursday night. Apparently the news of the Bank Holiday had not reached Washington, for the account went on to describe how the business men of London were laying up food supplies for this period within the "forbidden city," were fixing up cots in their shops and offices, and were arranging for communications with the outside world by telephone.

FOREIGN JOURNALS IN AMERICA.

Few people, even among those whose business and circumstances it is to have a knowledge of such matters, are aware that there are as many as 465 newspapers in the United States printed in foreign languages. Most of these journals, too, have a circulation of 5,000 copies. Sixty-three of the number are daily papers. Italian journals head the list with a total of 95; there are 55 Polish papers, 54 Swedish, and 27 Hebrew, besides Norwegian and Danish. Those printed in French are curiously small in number, only fifteen, and these include Canadian, Belgian, and Swiss periodicals. There are, in addition to these papers, five Chinese, eight Croatian and two Japanese.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITTANY.

The University of Rennes is but little known to British tourists, who remember the ancient capital of Britanny chiefly for being the third ugliest city in Europe, or as the place where the second trial of Captain Dreyfus was held. The University buildings, to which important additions have been made, dating only from 1855, do not appeal to antiquaries and are ignored by all the guide-books, and even by omniscient Mr. Baring Gould. Yet this thriving Breton university can boast of admirable schools of medicine, pharmacy, law, and, as might be expected in a dairy farming district, of agriculture. The library possesses, among other manuscripts, a copy of the famous Forged Decretals, on which the papal claim to supremacy was formerly based.

THE STATE OF PORTUGAL.

A correspondent of the "Debats" has some interesting remarks to make on the state of affairs in Portugal. He argues that, whatever the election may prove, the Republic is the only possible Government for Portugal for the present. But change of Government does not necessarily mean change of manners. . . . The evil of Portugal is that social disorganisation exists not only in the higher ranks of society but also in the lower for existence. No one is prepared to make an honest struggle for existence. The upper classes are absorbed in the petty intrigues of city life and are accustomed to see the public treasury exploited for the good of political cliques that prop up an arbitrary bureaucracy. The lack all real vitality. The lower classes are equally anxious to avoid the responsibilities of life, and the result is a community that endeavous to live, as the phrase is, by taking in each other's washing. Agriculture is hopelessly backwards, and what is above all needed is a proper system of education which will teach the people to be independent and self-supporting, and to look upon honest work as the real motive-power of the body politic. A mere political change will not help Portugal. The Republic, we are told, must look to social reform to establish its regime, for the survival of the old social system will simply lead to the same disorders that have marked it in the past. Whether the critic of the "Debats" has hit the mark or not, it must be admitted that the new Government has a very difficult task in a country which has been so badly governed for so many centuries. It is quite possible that if the Government attempt to make considerable changes they will be faced with a reaction, but the "Debats" hopes that this will not deter the new Government from going bravely on its way.

THE TWO SERVICES.

RELATIVE "SMASHING" POWER.

Pride of place for the largest and most powerful warship in commission in the world's fleets is held for the time by Germany with the entry into service of the "Thuringen." This battleship—the first of the class of four "Helgolands" to be commissioned—is credited by "Nauticus," the "Brassey's Annual" of the German Navy, with 12.2in. and fourteen 5.9in. guns in association with an anti-torpedo armament of fourteen 3.4in., a displacement of 22,800 tons, reciprocating engines of 22,000 horse-power, and a speed of about 20 1-2 knots. But Germany's withers will soon be wrung. "According to present arrangements," says Mr. McKenna, the "Orion" will begin her steam trials in September," and twenty-five months from the date of laying down—November 29, 1909—is expected to find her ready for commission. Although in the matter of displacement the "Orion" is interior to the German battleship by 120 tons, per aggressive power will place her considerably ahead of the "Thuringen." The German vessel has a slightly greater collective fire energy from all her guns than the "Orion" has the totals being 16,638lb. and 13,244lb. respectively, but on the other hand the "Thuringen" is outclassed by the "Orion" in the tactical bearing of big gun fire. The effect of this compensating advantage with an inferior armament, gun for gun, is that the "Orion's" main battery of 13.5in. weapons will give a broadside fire of 12,500lbs. (1,250lb. + 10) by whereas the Thuringen's" 12.2in. will only admit of a broadside of 7,848lb. (981lb. by 8), owing to the disposition providing for eight guns only to be trained on the bearing.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE FLEET.

Other things being equal, the controlling factor in a fleet action is bound to be the personnel, This is the conviction of Rear-Admiral Capps, a former chief constructor in the United State Navy, as expressed at the Naval Architects' Congress on Wednesday in mail week. This valuable testimony to the personal element in warfare was made concurrently with the gratifying announcement of the captain of the boys' training establishment that since January 1st last, 2,075 boys and youths have entered the Navy and that the numbers required for the current financial year will be easily obtained. This statement is conclusive proof of the continued popularity of the naval service, but the real value of it resides in the opportunity which is thus provided of selecting the very best only of those who volunteer for service in the Fleet.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

While, however, the supply of raw material if anything exceeds the demand, and the system of training is second to none, the sufficiency of the active service personnel is a subject of much concern. No one wants an inflated personnel, but we do require sufficient ratings skilled and unskilled, to be able to commission our newest Dreadnoughts on their completion. This was not done in the case of the Hercules which on her acceptance from the contractors, was sent to the Nore instead of being commissioned forthwith to assist in upholding the dignity of the White Ensign at the Coronation Naval Review with a 20,000-ton ship—the equal in displacement of the "Delaware," the heaviest ship at this international assembly and more than a match for the "Helgoland" in bringing her main armament to bear effectively astern or broadside. There is also good reason for stating that but for lack of men, some of the Canopus class now in the Special Reserve at Chatham would have been honoured with a place at the Spithead Review.

OVERHEAD ATTACK AND SUBMARINES.

Attacking airships and aeroplanes on land will not, it may be presumed, often fall to the lot of naval gunners, since it will only be on very rare occasions, if present opinions continue to hold sway, that naval brigades will be landed in civilised countries—and savages will hardly attack or reconnoitre on aeroplanes. A suitable field gun, therefore, for the attack of a aircraft is not of prime importance for the senior service; but if it is found that the fish tail or split trails for field gun carriages permit of as much as 70deg. of elevations being obtained by field guns, such carriages will undoubtedly be adopted by the Navy, since such a high angle of fire would be useful for other purposes than bringing down aircraft. The Army has been carrying out experiments with a gun mounted on a split trail carriage with, it is reported, fairly good results at overhead targets. But the Navy ought to be able to mount guns on board ships which would fire nearly perpendicularly, since gun positions could be erected in such a way as to permit men working them from directly below the breechend in all the larger ships. In this connection it may be noted that the E class of submarines now under construction are to carry guns, which has not been the case with their predecessors of the A, B, and C classes. If these weapons are so mounted that they can be fired almost directly overhead, aeroplanes will have to keep their distance, or take all risks of closer association and since submarines are often spoken of as the chief prey of airmen who can watch their under-water movements from overhead, this will be a distinct gain to the E class, who will command the respect of air pilots when the latter are trying to hover over them, so as to be able to report their movements to the officers in command. This adds another complication brought about by the day-to-day changes in naval ordnance and warship construction.

"TRUTH WILL OUT."

"Truth will out" is a dictum which is not always verified, but occasionally we get it in an unexpected way. For instance, General Sir Ian Hamilton, when presenting badges to the members of the Holbern Section of the National Reserve Movement, said the nation was waking up to the fact that it had old soldiers and old sailors rallying to it in large numbers. He added that the people of England, concerning military matters, were always about five years behind, and did not konw what was going on until five years afterwards. In about 1916, said Sir Ian, the nation would wake up and find a quarter of a million veterans with arms and equipment and some sort of organisation. But surely General Hamilton should have used the words "the War Office" instead of "the people" as being five years behind! The nation has long known that it had, not a quarter of a million, but nearer a million veteran soldiers to fall back upon, but it required the energies of a private individual—and a journalist at that—in Mr. St. Loe Strachey to arouse the Rip van Winkle lethargy of the authorities to a knowledge of the fact. We have, says the "United Service Gazette," for years past directed attention to the valuable material that was being allowed to run to waste, but the muddling propensities of the military authorities took no step to utilise it, until nearly 2,000 Surrey veterans appeared one Saturday afternoon on the Horse Guards Parade and startled the War Office into some kind of action.

AUTHORITIES BEHIND THE TIMES.

A writer in this paper remembers the stirring address of Sir Ian Hamilton and the cheering words of Mr. Haldane, as they faced the veterans, and yet how much has been done since to gather in the valuable material of which that gallant 2,000 formed the nucleus? It is the authorities who are behind the times, not five years nor fifty years, but always. Although it is nearly two years ago, since the Editor of the "Spectator" brought the men to the Horse Guards Parade, neither arms nor equipment have been issued to the men. Sir Ian Hamilton places the date at 1916, when we shall "wake up, etc." Perhaps he is right, and by that time the War Office will have been induced to take some sort of action. But by then the men will probably be lacking. Voluntary service requires very little encouragement, but it must have something besides honeyed words and vague "five-year promises."

A Turner ware jug, which belonged to Nelson, and was presented to Captain Mackellar by Sir Thomas Hardy, was sold at Christie's in mail week. The present owner purchased the jug from a great-granddaughter of Lady Nelson.

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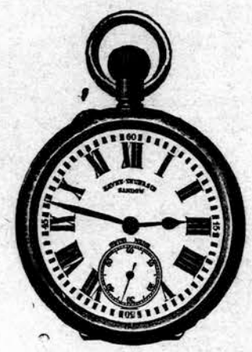

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

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